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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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RUBBER STAMPS
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

EXQUEEN IN FRISCO

Arrives Quietly at the Golden Gate.

SENT FOR COLONEL MACFARLANE

Declines to be Interviewed by Reporters.

Leaves Word That She is Out to All Callers—Will Visit Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Dec. 10.—Among the passengers on the steamer China, which arrived in this port this morning was ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands. The arrival of this illustrious personage created a profound sensation among the visitors to the wharf, and it was not long before a large crowd gathered to see the woman whose dethronement as a monarch some years ago was the talk of the civilized world.

The Queen did not travel in state or with the retinue that usually follows in the train of royalty. She had two servants with her, a man and woman, and these were all. During the voyage she kept herself in seclusion as much as possible, and few of the passengers had an opportunity of seeing, much less speaking to her.

On the arrival of the China the ex-Queen sent a request to her former Chamberlain, Col. Macfarlane, at the California Hotel, notifying him that his presence was desirable on the steamer. He immediately responded, and at 11 o'clock he escorted her off the steamer and to that hotel. The ex-Queen did not register and notified the clerk to say that she was out to every visitor.

A Bulletin reporter was, however, privileged to interview her briefly at noon. She said she had little information to give to the public. "I have decided to take a trip through this country," she remarked pleasantly. "I may go to London before I return to the Islands. I do not know how long I shall remain in San Francisco."

The ex-Queen declined to state the purpose of her journey here. From some of the passengers it was learned that she purposed to call upon President Cleveland and see what can be done towards restoring the monarchy in the Islands. That the trip is one of pleasure, merely, is generally discredited.

Col. Macfarlane, when questioned relative to the movements of the Queen, said:

"Her arrival was most unexpected. Even her most intimate friends in Honolulu were not aware that she contemplated leaving the Islands until an hour prior to the sailing of the steamer. The news did not get abroad until after the steamer China had sailed.

"She has not yet made me her confidant, but from her conversation with me I gather that she will remain in San Francisco a week. She will certainly visit Washington and possibly London. It is certain that her trip is made in the interests of herself and people. What that business may be I do not know positively. It certainly has nothing to do with the annexation proposition which she naturally opposes. In a few days, the Queen tells me, she will make a statement of her plans to the public."

The Queen has changed in appearance considerably. She is no longer the fleshy woman she was. That the loss of her crown has caused her much mental anguish cannot be doubted. After succeeding to the throne of Hawaii, on the death of her brother, King Kalakaua, in 1891, she reigned for two years, when the revolution which wrested her crown from her, took place. About two years ago an effort was made to re-establish her on the throne, but the attempt failed ignominiously. The Government thereupon charged her with treason, and she was confined under guard in the palace, until six weeks ago, when she was given freedom to go and come as she pleased. She thereupon took up her residence in a private dwelling, there to ruminate upon her fallen greatness.

Her trial before the military court was a great political event. It was at this time that she made a statement concerning herself and the Hawaiians that created a profound stir among her faithful subjects. Her trial resulted in a dismissal of the charges brought against her.

WILL SETTLE TURKEY.

Understanding Reached by Russia, France and England.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The deadlock which has been the foulest reproach of the age to modern civilization and to humanity is broken at last; so also is that contemptible thing which the world has known during the past year as the concert of Europe. In place of both, for they both mean the same thing, there has been created a new and living potentiality which, while it will not undertake to avenge innocent blood already shed, will speedily strip the guilty of all further power of outrage and massacre. The Turk is to be coerced. The Sultan is to be reduced, in fact, if not actually in name, to vassalage. His fate will be made known to him probably before the end of the present week. Russia, France and Great Britain have decreed it. Should he resist or fail to bow at once to the inevitable, then the combined fleets of these three powers will enforce their behest.

Such, in brief, is the infinitely welcome news which will bring relief and a sense of restored self-respect to the whole Christian world. It is not officially announced yet; it may even be discredited in certain quarters for a few hours as premature. Nevertheless, I am prepared to reaffirm it without reservation. It was not until yesterday that the conclusion was reached. Russia, France and Great Britain arrived at a substantial agreement upon the plan of action last week, but there remained the necessity of getting the consent of the other three powers which were signatories to the Berlin convention. Italy and Germany agreed without much demur. Austria hesitated long, and it was not until after yesterday's emergency Cabinet council in London, which discussed and approved the whole plan, that the Austrian Embassador notified Salisbury of the rather unwilling consent of his Government that the Russian, French and British fleets shall force the Dardanelles, if necessary, in the execution of the new policy.

It is impossible at this moment to furnish the exact details of the solution of the Turkish problem which has been agreed upon. It may, however, be partially defined in a negative way. It provides nothing so radical as a division of the Turkish empire. Such a project has not been for a moment considered. The integrity of Turkey will be substantially maintained. The terms of the new policy have practically been dictated by Russia. It came about finally that English and other representations brought home to the Czar's Government a realization of the fact that the policy of inaction, for which it is chiefly responsible, in the face of the accumulating horrors of Turkish misrule, had become intolerable. Even French influence has been for some time strongly in favor of some form of intervention. Russia eventually yielded, in principle, but the cussion of ways and means has occupied nearly three months.

AFRICAN TROUBLES.

Portuguese and Germans Get Very Demonstrative.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 10.—Advices from Blantyre, the chief town of British Central Africa, dated October 25, announced the dispatch of three British columns against 30,000 warriors under Chief Chikus II, who invaded Southwest Nyassland and burned the British missionary station, besides massacreing the inhabitants of a number of villages.

The Portuguese at Tete have invited the co-operation of the British. The British troops only number about 500.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Cologne Gazette says the German warship Condor is on the way from Port Natal to Lorenzo Marques, where, as cabled by the Associated Press last night, the German and Dutch Consulates had been attacked and the British flag torn to shreds. The Dutch Consul was wounded.

Germany has demanded satisfaction of Portugal, Lorenzo Marques being the principal town of Portuguese South Africa.

MILLS' RESOLUTION.

Calls on United States to Take Full Charge of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Senator Mills of Texas will tomorrow introduce the following in the Senate:

Joint resolution directing the President of the United States to take military possession of the Island of Cuba and hold it until its inhabitants can constitute such government as they may wish to organize and arm such forces as may be necessary to protect them against invasion.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the Island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and hold the same until the people of Cuba can effect a goverment deriving its power from the consent of the governed, and arm and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion.

STEAMER GOES DOWN.

Founders in Severe Gale—All on Board Perish.

CORUNNA, SPAIN, Dec. 10.—The Italian steamer Salier, formerly the property of the North German Lloyd Company, foundered off the Spanish Coast in the recent heavy gale. The Salier carried a crew of 60 to 70 men.

VIGO, SPAIN, Dec. 10.—There were 210 passengers on the Salier. Her crew was composed of 65 men.

All on board perished.

The Salier's passengers consisted of 113 Russians, 35 Galicians, 61 Spaniards and 1 German.

The Salier was bound from Bremen to Buenos Ayres via Corunna and Villgarica.

The passengers were mostly in the steerage.

JAPAN STEAMERS.

San Diego Considers Mr. Potter's Proposition.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., Dec. 7.—A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce tonight between E. C. Potter and A. H. Butler, the promoters of the new Transpacific Steamship Line, and citizens of San Diego. Mr. Potter went into his subject exhaustively, presenting figures showing the feasibility of a new line from San Diego in connection with the Santa Fe Railway system, and saying that in connection with the new Trans-Siberian Railway and superior steamship connection in the Orient, the trip around the world would be shortened greatly and the time from East India to London made three days shorter than the Suez route.

He proposed, he said, to organize a company with a capital of $5,000,000 or $8,000,000 to build steamships of about 8,000 tons each, of 20-knot speed, to ply between San Diego and Yokohama and perhaps Hong Kong via Honolulu. He presented letters from prominent men of the Santa Fe system promising their support and financial aid in the enterprise. Mr. Butler also spoke, handling the subject from the Japanese standpoint and setting forth the benefits to be derived by close connection with the far East. Local speakers also discussed the subject.

The plans of organization having been arranged by Mr. Potter, it was arranged that a public meeting should be called to meet at the Fisher Opera House tomorrow night, when Mr. Potter and Mr. Butler will make their entire plan public, stating just what they intend to do and what they expect of San Diego and Los Angeles. Stock subscriptions will be asked for, but the amount required has not been made public. No subsidy is asked. The meeting tonight was said by those who attended to be a business-like gathering and Mr. Potter was asked the most searching questions.

WILL GO TO JAIL

Sugar Broker Chapman Who Wouldn't Testify.

Trust Magnates Will Follow in His Wake—Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—By its unanimous decision, announced today by Chief Justice Fuller, the Supreme Court of the United States practically affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Elverton B. Chapman, the stock broker who declined to answer certain questions propounded by the Senate Committee investigating the famous Sugar Trust rumors in connection with the consideration of the tariff bill in 1894.

The effect of the decision is that Mr. Chapman must surrender himself to serve the term of imprisonment of 30 days adjudged against him and pay a fine of $100.

A collateral effect is that Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, of the Sugar Trust, and Messrs. Edwards and Shriver, the newspaper correspondents, who also declined to answer the questions will have to submit themselves for trial in the District Courts upon indictments similar to that in the Chapman case.

The history of the case is familiar, having been frequently narrated in these dispatches. Chapman was convicted under Section 102, Revised Statutes, which provides punishment for failure to answer questions asked by a Committee of Congress, the Court overruling all suggestions that the section was unconstitutional. He sued out a writ of error to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Government moved to dismiss the writ on the ground that the Supreme had no jurisdiction to review the judgment of the District Courts in criminal cases.

MR. CHAPMAN'S CASE.

Mr. Birney Will Give Time for Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Speaking to a Star reporter this afternoon, District Attorney Birney said that he will give Mr. Elverton R. Chapman, whose conviction as a contumacious witness before the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee the United States Supreme Court affirmed Monday last, reasonable time in which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Birney stated that while he has no personal knowledge in the matter, he has been led to believe that Mr. Chapman will surrender himself in a few days, possibly tomorrow, when he will apply to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the allowance of the writ.

If Mr. Chapman does so in a reasonable time, and the writ is issued, Mr. Birney will await the decision of the Supreme Court before proceeding to try the remaining indicted men, Messrs. Macartney, Havemeyer, Searles, Seymour, Edwards and Shriver.

In the Chapman case, explained Mr. Birney, the Supreme Court decided that in all criminal cases tried in the District of Columbia the Court of Appeals is the court of last resort, and that, too, whether a Federal (that is, constitutional) question is or is not involved. But, said Mr. Birney, it is claimed that that decision does not preclude the Supreme Court from considering such a question on habeas corpus proceedings. Hence, he expects Mr. Chapman to test the constitutionality of the statute under which he was convicted by such proceedings.

Mr. Birney believes, however, that the Supreme Court will refuse to interfere even in habeas corpus proceedings, and he therefore expects to try the remaining cases at an early day. He believes that he will secure convictions in all of them.

SENATOR PERKINS AGAINST IT.

He Opposes Annexation and Passing Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Senator Perkins arrived here tonight and is registered at the Shoreham Hotel. In an answer to a direct question of our correspondent, he stated that he believed the wisest course for his party to pursue would be to pass the Dingley bill at the present session, and thus bring in sufficient revenue to meet the expenditures of the Government. He does not favor any radical tariff legislation, and thinks an extra session should not be called if it can possibly be avoided.

Senator Perkins is opposed to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He thinks that Louisiana, California and Nebraska can produce all the sugar needed for consumption in this country, and that it would be a serious mistake to have the product of these Islands dumped into the United States free of duty. He is, however, in favor of the establishment of a protectorate, and does not believe this country can allow any foreign power to take possession of the Hawaiian Islands.

All that Senator Perkins would say in relation to the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill is that he would pursue the same course in regard to it that he had in the past—oppose it to his utmost power.

Representative Grove Johnson arrived here tonight and registered at Hotel Regent.

CALLED ON OLNEY.

Minister Hatch and Cooper Pay Their Respects.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—There were two distinguished officials of the Hawaiian Government at the State Department today, Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister to this country, and Mr. Cooper, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs. They had a short interview with Secretary Olney. It is stated that the visit had no special political significance further than the desire of the Hawaiian premier to pay his respects to the head of the United States Foreign Office, and to arrange, if possible, for an audience with the President for a similar purpose.

It is stated further that no reference was made to the question of annexation, that being a subject that the Hawaiian authorities prefer to leave to the consideration of the incoming administration, because of a well-grounded impression that there is no hope of a favorable consideration of the proposition by the powers that be.

Congress of Mothers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Vice President Stevenson, Mrs. Postmaster General Wilson, Miss Morton, sister of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Phebe Hearst, Mrs. Fuller and other ladies interested in the National Congress of Mothers, will leave for New York tomorrow. They will hold an informal reception in the drawing room of the Waldorf Hotel at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Congress will hold its first full meeting February 16, 1897, in Washington. It is to have no class line drawn. It will endeavor to establish free kindergartens over the United States and mothers clubs, where no dues will be charged. Its prime object is the children, but they wish to reach them through the hearts and lives of mothers.

Flour for Australia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 8.—A large portion of the cargo of the Warrimoo, which sails Thursday for Australia, consists of 600 tons of Manitoba flour, which made up two whole freight trains. Every available inch of freight room on the steamer has been taken up.

Farewell Banquet to Bayard.

LONDON, ENG., Dec. 9.—The Lord Mayor having invited United States Embassador Bayard to accept a farewell banquet at the Mansion House, Mr. Bayard replied that it afforded him great pleasure to accept the invitation, and has fixed the date of the entertainment at March 2.

Plague Spreading.

BOMBAY, INDIA, Dec. 9.—The bubonic plague is spreading everywhere. On Tuesday there were 55 fresh cases and 37 deaths here. There have been 1,126 cases and 804 deaths.

With reference to the proposed volunteer fleet, now in course of consideration among retired naval officers, the Asahi mentions that it will consist of nine steamers of from 3,000 to 6,000 tons displacement, and fourteen steamers of from 500 to 3,000 tons displacement. The lines on which these steamers will run in time of peace are: between Kobe and Hongkong via Keiung and Amoy; between Amoy and Shanghai; between Kobe and Chemulpo; Shanghai and Taku; Shanghai and Hankow; Taku and Tientsin; to Australia, and to America.—Japan Mail.

After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck, of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now as enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

CLEVELAND'S LAST

Delivers His Final Message to American Congress.

WOULD LET CUBA ALONE

Resolutions Promptly Offered by Senators.

Minister Henry E. Cooper Dined in Washington and Calls on McKinley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—President Grover Cleveland's message was presented to Congress this morning. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the message is that relating to the debts due the Government by the Pacific bond-aided railroads. In plain language the President says it is time that proceedings were taken to collect these debts, by foreclosure if necessary.

Former sentiments on questions relating to the tariff and currency are repeated, and foreign relations are reviewed at length. There is just a shadow of warning to Turkey on the subject of Armenian outrages. These significant words are used: "The present somber prospect in Turkey will not be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom."

The President says the Cuban insurgents have not yet proved their claim to be recognized as belligerents, but that the independence of the island will be the only final settlement of the warfare that is now blighting the "Gem of the Antilles."

The message opens with congratulatory remarks as to the outcome of the recent election, and the "peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions."

Cuba is given the greatest prominence. The following extracts are made:

"The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports, and all the considerable towns the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the island country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers and character and resources and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb without practically securing the great object for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent State. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a Government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army the putative Cuban Government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that Government confessedly (what that is is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact), a Government merely on paper.

"No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They in truth do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western Hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor.

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the

precise conditions then existing, and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest or the international duty we owe to Spain. When we face the contingencies suggested or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of the nations.

"A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not remiss to remind the Congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity, and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will constrain our Government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"The Venezuela boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States."

The reform in the consular service is pronounced a success.

The increase in immigration over last year amounted to 84,131.

"There arrived from Japan during the year only 1,110 immigrants, and it is the opinion of the immigration authorities that the apprehension heretofore existing to some extent of a large immigration from Japan to the United States is without any substantial foundation."

Progress is reported in the protection and armament of fortifications along the sea coast.

"We should always keep in mind that of all forms of military preparation coast defense alone is essentially pacific in its nature. While it gives the sense of security due to a consciousness of strength it is neither the purpose nor the effect of such permanent fortification to involve us in foreign complications, but rather to guarantee us against them. They are not a temptation to war, but rather security against it. Thus they are thoroughly in accord with all the traditions of our national diplomacy."

Reforms in the postal service are suggested; attention called to guarding against too generous gifts of public lands; pension rolls have been diminished; civil service reform has made progress; Interstate Commerce Commission has done good work, "while its wholesome effects are manifest and have amply justified its enactment, it is evident that all desired reforms and transportation methods have not been fully accomplished.

TARIFF.

"I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the Government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operations. This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufacturing. The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been in force ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than $6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported and which found markets abroad was nearly $70,000,000 more than during the preceding year."

FINANCIAL REFORM.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of Congress in previous executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these evils, I cannot refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. The terrible Civil War brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life the conflict entailed is but a sacred memory which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us today in full strength, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever present agent of monetary distress.

"I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the Government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the Treasury are withdrawn from circulation and canceled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired it is probable that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create such disturbance as they might from time to time when received in the Treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin."

"In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be canceled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions. National banks should redeem their notes. They should be allowed to issue circulated to the par value of bonds deposited as security of their redemption and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. It is no much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as such unequal distribution.

"This might be obviated and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and authorizing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restriction. The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial method will not dawn upon us until our Government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

"Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. It should be recognized, however, that all financial legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstancles, and also because of the complex character of our Government system, which, while making the Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on the precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries."

SPANISH CABINET MEETING.

President Cleveland's Message a Matter of Grave Discussion.

MADRID, SPAIN, Dec. 9.—The Heralde says: The Cabinet held a meeting today for the purpose of considering President Cleveland's message to Congress. Ex-Premier Sagasta declared that the message is of so much importance that he will await the receipt of the full text of the document before discussing it.

All of the Spanish newspapers declare that the message provokes Europe, not Spain alone. The general opinion here is that the references to Cuba and Spain contained in President Cleveland's message to Congress show that it is the intention of the United States to conform more and more to the Monroe Doctrine each time a case arises to which that principle is applicable.

The Cabinet, after debating the text of the message today will form a definite judgment, which it is believed will result in a modifications of the relations of Spain with the United States.

SAYS LITTLE OF SAMOA.

Secretary Olney Touches Lightly in Annual Report.

In regard to the Samoan question Mr Olney makes no recommendation, and gives no intimation of any recent action having been taken. He simply says, in his annual report as Secretary of State:

"The situation in Samoa is practically the same as stated in the last annual message of the President, and in his special communication to the Senate of May, 1894. A possibility of more effective harmony in the irregular administration may be suggested by the resignation of the president of the municipal council and the agreement of the three powers upon his successor, another German subject.

"The Chief Justice of Samoa has also resigned, and as he is an American citizen, the proposal of his successor will naturally fall to the United States, which necessarily continues to exercise all stipulated rights and duties under the tripartite general act during the continuance of that compact, however irksome and unnatural these duties and rights may prove to be."

TO MINISTER COOPER.

Hon. John W. Foster Honors Him With a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, gave a dinner tonight in honor of Hon. H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Republic, who is now in this country on a visit.

The guests present were: Minister Hatch and Secretary Hastings of the Hawaiian Legation, Senators Sherman of Ohio, Morgan of Alabama, Hale of Maine, Lodge of Massachusetts, Hawley of Connecticut, Chandler of New Hampshire, Proctor of Vermont, Elkins of West Virginia, Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hon. M. A. Hanna of Ohio, Mr. Crosby, S. Noyes, Mr. Gardiner, F. Hubbard and Hon. John Hay of this city.

COOPER AT CANTON.

Minister Pays, His Respects to the President-Elect.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 9.—Cabinet booms resounded throughout the day at Canton. The claims of Henry C. Payne were urged with a good deal of force. General Powell Clayton, who is thought to be a cabinet possibility, had a private conference with the President-elect and Colonel Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles, Cal., and talked about a cabinet position for a representative of the Pacific Slope States.

The visit of Henry E. Cooper, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his secretary, Benjamin Lodge Marx, to Major McKinley, naturally caused a good deal of comment.

Minister Cooper called on Major McKinley this afternoon and was invited to a private conference. Mr. Cooper said that there was no treaty of annexation in process of negotiation at Washington. Major McKinley did not indicate to the Minister what his views concerning the relations of the Hawaiian Islands to this country were. The interview was a short one, but it was long enough to raise a cloud of rumor and gossip.

SENATE CONSIDERS CUBA.

Three Bills for Recognition Offered in One Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—The session of the Senate today was attended by several interesting and important incidents.

The independence of Cuba was the subject of three joint resolutions, introduced by Cameron (R.) of Pennsylvania, Mills (D.) of Texas and Call (D.) of Florida.

The first acknowledges the independence of the island and directs the friendly offices of the United States Government with Spain to bring the war to a close. The second directs the President of the United States to take possession of the island with the military and naval forces of the United States and to hold possession until the Cuban people can organize a government, and the third recognizes the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent Government, and extends to it all rights in the ports and within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The first two were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the last was laid on the table temporarily until such time as Call may desire to address the Senate on the subject.

TO PREPARE TARIFF BILL.

Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee to Confer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A conference of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will be held tomorrow night, probably at the rooms of Dingley, the chairman, to decide what action shall be taken with reference to the preparation of a tariff bill. The consideration of this question also involves the necessity of an extra session. If it is decided to prepare a finished tariff measure it is expected that arrangements will be made for a series of hearings to the representatives of the manufacturing interests, which will extend over a period of a month or more. It is believed that if the work of preparing a tariff bill be delayed until the latter part of January, sufficient time will remain before the 4th of March to perfect the measure. Appearances would indicate that Republican members generally favor an extra session.

COL. FELLOWS DEAD.

Campaign Work Hasten Noted Lawyer's Death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—District Attorney John R. Fellows died at 1 p. m. today at his home in this city. He complained of illness resulting from a cold on Tuesday, but continued his duties on Wednesday, when his condition became serious and he was advised by his physician to go to bed. A cancerous tumor of the stomach developed and this was the cause of death.

Colonel Fellows contracted a cold while speaking in the Southern and Western States for Palmer and Buckner, and his hard work in the campaign it is believed weakened his system. All the members of Colonel Fellows' family except his son, John R., Jr., who had been summoned and was on the way, being expected at 4 p. m. today, were at his bedside when he died.

MASSACRE OF INSURGENTS.

The Latest Tragedy on the Philippine Islands.

MADRID, SPAIN, Dec. 8.—Unofficial dispatches from Manila announce a terrible massacre of insurgent prisoners on the Island of Luzon of the Philippine group. It appears a number of prisoners escaped from the fortress of Cavite, a fortified seaport. The fugitives were pursued by troops, who killed 60 in the streets. The others were captured.

MADRID, SPAIN, Dec. 8.—Gen. Blanco has resigned the Governor-Generalship of the Philippine Islands.

Maceo Dead Again.

MADRID, SPAIN, Dec. 9.—The correspondent of the Imparcial, the only newspaper representative accompanying the Spanish Army in its campaign against the insurgent leader, Antonio Maceo, sends an account of the engagement fought on December 7th about 15 miles from Havana between a reconnoitering party of 500 Spinish troops under Maj. Cirujeda, and about 2,000 insurgents, in which Maceo is alleged to have been killed.

Germany Enters a Protest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The formal protest of the German Government against the proclamation of the President reimposing the tonnage tax on German vessels in American ports, has been received at the Department of State. The President's reply to this protest and his reassertion of the grounds on which the United States' action has been taken will probably be made before Congress in the message on Monday next.

Denial by Minister Hatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Minister Hatch of Hawaii today authorized a denial of the report of negotiations of a treaty of annexation between Hawaii and the United States.

Launch of U. S. Gunboats.

BATH ME., Dec. 5.—United States gunboats Vicksburg and Newport were launched at 12:40 and 12:55 p. m. respectively.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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From reliable dealers at about the same price?

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Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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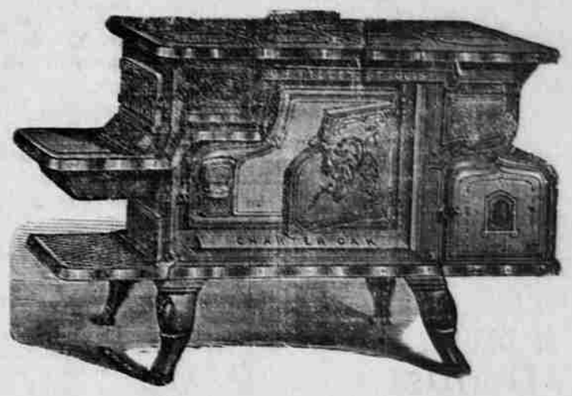
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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Stee Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead. Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

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Hygienic Refrigerators.

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TO ARRIVE.—The Latest in Carbon Prints, Strip Etchings and Prang's Studies for Art and China Painting.

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Richards & Schoen

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN, HILO, HAWAII.

WANTS TO ANNEX

Is What Chester Holcombe Says of Hawaii and America.

INTERVIEW WITH A DIPLOMAT

England Must Not Get Ahead—How and When the Matter Will Probably Be Settled.

Mr. Chester Holcomb, of New York, who has for over 20 years been connected with the United States Legation in China, was a through passenger to San Francisco on the Belgic yesterday.

In a conversation with an Advertiser reporter on the upper deck of the steamer yesterday afternoon, Mr. Holcombe spoke as follows:

"Until just recently I was connected with the United States Legation in China, but about nine months ago I was sent out to that country on special business for the United States Government, which I am not at liberty to make known to you, although I can say it is of vast importance to both the United States and China. This business has been completed, and now I am returning to my home in New York."

From the smile on Mr. Holcombe's face, as he said that the business had been completed, the reporter was led to believe that he had settled the matter referred to in a manner that would be acceptable to the United States.

"So you have heard that I am very much interested in the annexation of these Islands to the United States, and would like to hear what I have to say about it," continued Mr. Holcombe.

"Well, in the first place, I want to say that any good Hawaiian should be for annexation with all that is in him.

"I have read about these Islands ever since I was 6 years of age, and I am getting pretty well along in years now. I have made the country a study, and I find that the conditions are such that it is vitally necessary that the Hawaiian Islands should be annexed to the United States, and that it is also necessary to the United States that the Islands be annexed.

"Hawaii is neither big nor powerful enough to stand alone, and what country more favorable to the Islands is there than the United States?

"Now, then, why are the Islands necessary to the United States? Simply on the grounds of international politics. You know that Great Britain has a perfect chain of outposts along the Atlantic frontier. The United States does not intend to lose the splendid opportunity it has in Hawaii. If England could see the faintest hope she would grab up these Islands in a minute. Her agents are in your country now watching for the opportunity, but the Hawaiian Government is for annexation to the United States alone.

"There is no doubt in my mind that active steps toward annexation will be taken next year during the beginning of William McKinley's administration as President of the United States.

"Now, then, as to the method that might be employed to bring about annexation. President McKinley will have to call a special Congress at the very beginning of his administration, and a joint resolution on annexation could be passed at that time, making the thing a sound foundation upon which to work. The President could then be given authority to act, and a body of commissioners could be appointed by him to act in conjunction with a commission appointed by the President of Hawaii. This combined body of commissioners could then arrange all the details.

"In regard to the matter of taking a popular vote of the people of Hawaii on the question of annexation, I do not believe that the United States will consider that for one moment. I think that the fact that the Legislature of Hawaii has sent resolutions favoring annexation, unanimously adopted, is enough to satisfy the United States.

"You want annexation, and we want it. Mark my words, active steps toward that end will be taken next year."

TEXT OF TREATY.

Document Which Closes Venezuela's Troubles.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The following is the text of the final draft of the Guiana-Venezula boundary treaty, negotiated on behalf of Venezuela by Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, Embassador Bayard and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Embassador at Washington, acting as intermediaries, which is now before the Venezuelan Council of State for consideration and approval:

First—An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Second—The tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the judges of the British High Court of Justice, and a fifth selected by the four persons so nominated; or, in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, the fifth to be selected by the King of Sweden. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal. The persons nominated by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the British High Court of Justice, respectively, may be judges of either of said courts.

Third—The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to or that might lawfully be claimed by the United Netherlands, or by the Kingdom of Spain, respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

Fourth—In deciding the matter submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as the rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

The rules are as follows:

First—Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make a good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of the district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute an adverse holding or to make a title by prescription.

Second—The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting upon any other ground whatever, valid according to existing international law, and on any principle of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case and are not in contravention of the foregoing rules.

Third—In determining the boundary line, if the territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been in occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

Venezuela Accepts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Venezuela has accepted the arbitration as agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. Secretary Olney received a cablegram from Minister Andrew at Caracas to that effect this afternoon.

LOOKING FROM THE LONELY ROCK.

The Island of St. Paul is merely a great rock in the Southern Ocean. It is the top of a volcanic mountain. There are no means of sustaining life to be found on it. The nearest inhabited land is Australia or Africa. To that ugly and desolate refuge came a boat containing nine persons—two of them women. They had food—on short allowance—for perhaps a week. In less than three days they were half insane from anxiety. Water, water, water everywhere, but no help. On the fifth day, at dawn, a brig hove to off the island. They saw her. Shouting, praying, weeping, they stumbled to the beach, and were rescued. It was one chance in a hundred. I'll tell you why some other time.

But, alas! Isn't it as bad or even worse on land? Look at the physical wrecks in homes, in hospitals, and answer me. One perishes of privation from shipwreck. A thousand perish of privation in the midst of plenty. It isn't food they long for, but power to use it—worst and deadliest of all wants.

"My food seemed to give me no strength," says one of this army of unfortunates, "and as the hopeless, starving days passed slowly by I grew weaker and weaker. By-and-by my legs trembled and bent under me, and I could no longer get about.

"The ailment which reduced me to this fearful condition began in the spring of 1892. At first I hardly recognized it for what we commonly call a disease. I felt tired, heavy, and languid, as one often does on the approach of warm weather. I fancied it would pass away, but it did not. I lost my appetite, and only ate from habit and to keep me going. I had no pleasure in it, and no warmth or glow followed it, as happens always when one is well. No matter how light and simple the repast was, or how careful I had been to select things that would not be apt to hurt me, the result was the same. No sooner had I swallowed it than my stomach was distressed, and my chest and sides full of pain. If you will allow me so to put it, my food appeared to strike back at me, as though I had no right to use it.

"There was a nasty, bitter flavor in my mouth, more or less headache, and a kind of nervousness, which was new in my experience, as it was depressing and cheerless.

"Home remedies failing to help me, I consulted a doctor, but his prescriptions benefited me no more than our domestic medicines had done. My flesh and strength grew less, and I felt like one who has missed his way and looks in vain for a guide to point the road home.

"Finally, I commenced attending the Leamington Hospital, and continued to do so for twelve months, but the treatment they gave me had no better effect than all the rest. You can hardly understand how weary I got of taking drugs. I turned almost with loathing from every new dose—not because of the taste, but because they deceived my hopes; they were of no use to me.

"In this state I was, when in March, 1894, a friend urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. On account of the very reasons I have mentioned, I hated to experiment with any more medicines. But I overcame this aversion (most fortunately for me) and got a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup from Mr. Judd, the chemist, in Leamington, and after taking it I felt a marked and great improvement. I had no pain after eating, and my food felt right, digested, and gave me strength. And as I grew stronger my nerves ceased to trouble me. I can only say that by the continued use of the Syrup I got better daily and was soon as vigorous and well as ever. I have had no relapse, and have every reason to think my cure a permanent one. You are welcome to publish my letter. (Signed) (Miss) Lucy Eden, Tachbrook, near Leamington, September 26th, 1895."

We hope Miss Eden's recovery may indeed prove permanent, and if it does she will find no words too strong when she speaks of the remedy which wrought it. But oh, the vast multitude who still stand, like the shipwrecked people on the island, looking for rescue!—victims of that most obdurate, common and baneful of diseases, chronic dyspepsia. It is for their sakes Miss Eden kindly writes her statement, and for their sakes we print it. May it reach many of them!

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

Remedy for Indigestion

AND THE PERFECTION OF

CHEWING GUM.

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Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of Coca and Kola Nuts.

Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, $1.00.

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Agents for the Islands.

Sterling Silver Ware

In Great Variety: Such as Tea and Coffee sets, Spoon sets, Fish and Pie sets, Soup Ladles.

Sets Carvers, —All prices.

SILVER-PLATED WARE:

Soup Ladles, Pocket Flasks, Nut picks, Nut cracks, Napkin Rings, Salt cellars, Sugar Sifters, Child's cups, Loving cups, Spoon Holders, Pie Knives, Pearl-handle Butter Knives, Table, Tea and Coffee Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Cheese Holders, Butter Dishes, Fruit and Berry Dishes, Casters, and Water Pitchers.

CUT GLASS WARE.

ROOKWOOD WARE.

COSMEON Brushes, Combs Pin Trays, Mirrors, Etc.

FLORENCE and CELLULOID Brush and Comb sets.

PIANO LAMPS, Banquet, Boudoir, Hanging and Hall Lamps.

LAMP SHADES in silk and tissue.

ONYX TABLES, Etc., Etc.

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FORT STREET.

XMAS TOYS!

Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!

CLOCKWORK AND MECHANICAL TOYS;
CHILDREN'S METAL TEA SERVICES;
ALUMINUM GOODS.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs!

Maltese, Duchesse and Honiton.

Leather Goods:

Ladies' Purses, Sterling Silver Mounts, Ladies' Morocco and Calf Handkerchief Bags, Ladies' Lambskin and Felt Dorothy Bags.

Triple Mirrors!

E. W. JORDAN'S No. 10 STORE, Fort St.

☞ OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL XMAS.

TROPIC OIL

For Engines and Cylinders

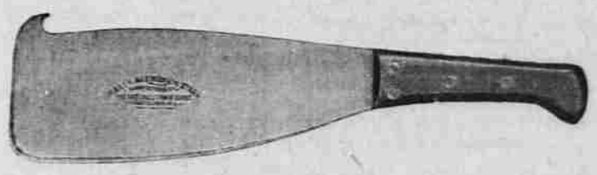
THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

24 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

ROBERT CATTON.

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Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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1—Authorized Capital—£5,000,000 Subscribed " —, 2,750,000 Paid up Capital		687,500	0	
2—Fire Funds		2,601,018	2	
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The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the same at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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CASTLE & COOKE, Ld., Life and Fire Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Boston.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Established 1836.

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Every one who sends me 100 good stamps of his land will receive 100 stamps, in 20 varieties, from Japan.

K. TODA.
Bingo, Mitsunosho, Japan.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 18, 1896.

HAWAII IS NO QUIBBLER.

In the discussion of the annexation of Hawaii many American papers have taken the position expressed by the Springfield (Mass.) Union, that "there is no apparent reason why Hawaii should not be accepted as a territory, but it is a question whether we want to admit it to the Union immediately." The question that arises appears to rest in the interpretation of the word annexation. Whether this splitting on the technicality of a word is premeditated or not, it is impossible to say; but whatever the object of American writers may be, there should be no delay in making clear the position which this country takes.

As has been previously stated in this paper, nothing yet put in public print expresses more clearly the aims and objects of Hawaii than General Hartwell's resolution adopted at the first meeting of the Annexation Club officers. The saving clause which reads, "leaving to the United States to enact such laws as Congress shall deem to be proper," ought to place beyond all possible question the desire of Hawaii to quibble over fine points as to the particular form by which union with the American republic shall be accomplished. First of all, Hawaii seeks to become part and parcel of American territory. It seeks to have the controlling power of the United States so firmly established that it can never be jeopardized by the foolish caprice of any party or party representative. The use of the word annexation may be taken as implying that this country will endeavor to gain closer political union than would be realized under a protectorate, but that it is necessarily a declaration in favor of the immediate institution of a State government has never been assumed.

Admission to the United States as a State is an honor Hawaii would highly appreciate, but it is easy to see that such a course might not meet with favor in American States that have had to pass through the perfecting territorial stage. Hence it is that the disposition of the popular will here is to voluntarily place in the hands of Congress the determination of the particular form of government that shall obtain when Hawaii is declared to be possessed and governed by the United States.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's final message to Congress is, with the exception of that portion devoted to Cuba, a condensation of his previous efforts in this line. His statement of the Cuban case is a very judicious one, to say the least, since it throws the burden of action upon his successor. In his review of the situation Mr. Cleveland represents the Cuban government as existing only on paper, and hardly worthy the dignity of recognition; he also notes that the insurgents have won no decisive victories and hold no important seaport towns, but in his closing words he practically says that if the insurgents can keep up their fight long enough it will be the duty of the United States to step in and put an end to bloodshed and carnage. The position taken is a decidedly weak one. Had the original revolutionists of the United States received from European powers such indifferent support as Cleveland proposes to give the Cubans, the history of the great American Republic would have read far differently, and the cause of Cuba is quite as righteous as that of the American revolutionists. The reference to Cuba is nicely worded, but it has all the ear marks of a makeshift.

On internal affairs Mr. Cleveland's suggestions and recommendations are along ancient and honorable lines. He very naturally stands by the tariff legislation of his administration, and attempts to show wherein it has been a success. The pith of his remarks on finance is contained in the statement that the country will always be in trouble so long as the national government remains in the banking business. Taken as a whole, the message is not the remarkable farewell document that was anticipated.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

From the tenor of numerous leaders in the English press it is safe to draw the conclusion that Great Britain is seeking an alliance with some European power or powers, with a view to putting an end to British isolation. Great Britain in reaching out and grasping a little here and a great deal there has made enough healthy enemies to make it advisable to seek such an alliance as will prevent the entire opposition of Europe in event of war. It has been suggested with a good degree of reason that Lord Salisbury's "back-down" in the Venezuelan affair was prompted by a far-seeing policy to assure the neutrality of the United States in event of serious troubles in Europe. Brotherly and cousinly love amounts to something, but Great Britain would never give way so completely in this case without there being some greater object than justice to be gained. Unfortunate though it may be, pure justice is not always the first consideration in settling international disputes.

The London Times suggests that all the larger continental powers having alliances, Great Britain should seek a combination with the smaller nations. The understanding between Russia and France is regarded as a counterpoise for the Triple Alliance, but the chances of a sudden war are put down as being as good as in 1870. Hence it is that a third combination is regarded as necessary to curb the warlike ambitions of the larger powers. Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, helpless in themselves, would by joining England present a formidable force which any other nation or nations would be loth to arouse. By uniting Great Britain with the lesser powers an array of over a million men, and a strong navy, could be put immediately into action. As the Times puts it, "if each state of this new alliance would promise to join in an attack upon the power that wantonly begins a war, peace would be assured. There are several question of great international importance in which the smaller states are deeply interested, such as the Eastern question and the proper distribution of the colonies. Neither the Triple Alliance nor the Dual Alliance will help them in asserting their rights. If they combine under the leadership of Great Britain, the traditional friend of the weak, their claims will find just recognition."

Whether the motives are selfish or not, it is a hopeful sign of the times that instead of seeking a fight the powers of Europe are endeavoring to so intrench themselves that war will be next to impossible.

A FIEND'S REPLY.

The New York Evening Post, following out its old established policy against the acquisition of new territory by the United States, starts in its new campaign against the annexation of Hawaii by poking what it terms "fun" at the opinion expressed by ex-Secretary Foster that the Islands should be taken into the United States at as early a date as possible. The Post cannot see how the Islands can be so prosperous and the Dole government so weak before the intrigue of other powers. It laughs at the thought of some grabbing finger being lifted to wrest this country from American control.

The Post, weak in its arguments and weak in its representation of the popular will of American people, finds a ready opponent to take up the fight and refute the impecunious bantering with which it attempts to throw discredit upon the Hawaiian government and upon its staunch and able friends in the political circles of the United States. The Washington Star takes up the gauntlet and gives a review of the situation, past, present and future, which, as demonstrating the force of the efforts of our friends in America, should stir the people here to more strenuous action, that nothing may be lacking from the Hawaiian side in the struggle to gain annexation.

The Star suggests to the Evening Post and the following it represents that it "fails to notice, or is not frank enough to acknowledge, that the United States, despite Mr. Cleveland, has been the sustaining force behind the Hawaiian government these four years past, and that that explains the failure of any 'impudent monarch to lift a grabbing finger.' Mr. Cleveland's policy was so emphatically repudiated by the American people that all the world took warning. Countries with land grabbing records and propensities have kept their hands off the Islands, believing that Mr. Cleveland's policy would be reversed as soon as a new administration over here could get at the business.

"The same feeling has prevailed in Hawaii. The people there have been advised of the friendship of the people of the United States for them, and have been assured that Mr. Cleveland's successor, supported by public sentiment here, would give sympathetic heed to their appeals for recognition. And that accounts for the progress they have made, and for the unusual degree of prosperity they are enjoying. They have worked with all the greater energy for the assurance that the day of their permanent deliverance from all peril and for the fruition of their hopes was approaching.

"The day for the realization of their hopes, or for dashing them to the ground, is now close at hand. The question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands will be presented to the new administration soon after it assumes power. If it is rejected the moral support of this country will be withdrawn from the Islands, and the present government there, worthy as it is and beneficial in its operations will not be able to support itself against stronger powers that will begin at once maneuvering for territory so valuable.

"Prompt annexation by Mr. Cleveland would correct the most conspicuous blunder of this administration's foreign policy, placing Hawaii with Venezuela in the list of names which mark notable and historic triumphs of the American Republic. If, however, Mr. Cleveland can discover no change in conditions sufficient to enable him with good grace to modify his original Hawaiian policy, the glorious opportunity will fall to President McKinley, and doubtless he will be quick to take advantage of it. The Islands need not be admitted to statehood in the Union until they have developed in population and resources into a condition of admitted fitness, and this fact nullifies the strongest argument which has been urged against annexation."

Eastern papers are very much excited over the fact that one member of Governor Wolcott's council is a negro. Isaac D. Allen was nominated on the Republican ticket from a district that has been solidly Democratic for years, but in the landslide of the last election Allen secured his seat by a narrow majority. The new councilor was born in slavery, serving with General Butler during the war, and finally landed in Massachusetts, where he developed ability as a ward politician. If Allen can show the same capabilities as an adviser of the Chief Executive of his State that he has displayed in ward politics, he has a splendid opportunity before him to gain personal fame and win laurels for his race. Massachusetts was a hotbed of the anti-slavery movement, and there is no reason why its citizens should look askance at the political elevation of a man whom they helped to emancipate.

One of the greatest surprises of the present session of the United States Congress is the development of Senator Mill of Texas into a full-blooded jingo. His resolution for the speedy recognition of Cuba is enough to make the Cleveland wing with which he has trained so long open their eyes with wonder and amazement. It looks very much as though he had been feeling the pulse of his constituents, and that the old Democratic policy of maintaining more than a kindly interest in the outposts of the nation was to be revived. Having thus come out so squarely against the sentiments of his former leader it may be hoped that Senator Mills and others of his stamp may eventually be found among those who will assist in the speedy extension of the American hand to Hawaii.

The wonderful development of the sugar beet industry is leading many wise heads to predict that the production of sugar from cane will soon be on the wane. Notwithstanding the Cuban shortage, the world's production of sugar for 1896 exceeds that of 1895. It is no doubt true that sugar beet production introduces a formidable competitive element that will be felt more or less, but there is no danger of cane sugar being relegated to a secondary position. If competition becomes sharper and prices go to a lower figure, the cane producers will meet the situation as they have in the past by lessening the cost of production.

Our correspondent from the business community makes a very timely suggestion in relation to "sprinkling" Fort street. Bicyclists have now become sufficiently numerous to make themselves heard and felt, and to ride down the principal business street of the city after the sprinkler has passed is a task of no mean proportion. The street is narrow and hard to navigate at best, but when coated with mud, as it seems to be a good part of the day, it is really dangerous. There is a vast difference between street sprinkling and a miniature Johnstown flood.

Maceo has been killed again, according to Cuban dispatches. If some time during the coming centuries historians should go back over Cuban history as told by the newspaper reports, they will put the Cuban leaders down as most remarkable individuals, with the proverbial nine lives of a cat. But whether Maceo is only dead on paper or whether dead in fact, the cause of freedom in Cuba will continue in its onward path and finally reach the goal where Spanish oppression will be no more.

The protectorate suggestion contained in the San Francisco Chronicle leader is such as to set the people of this country, especially the few sugar planters opposed to annexation, to thinking, and thinking very seriously. With the growth of the beet sugar interests in the West, the attitude assumed by the Chronicle is likely to be followed by more journals of the West. Should the beet sugar magnates secure a protectorate instead of annexation, the next blow would be aimed at the treaty, and that blow would undoubtedly result in the withdrawal of reciprocal relations which now exist.

Liliuokalani's arrival in the United States does not seem to have aroused any profound anticipation of danger to the American Republic or the Hawaiian Republic. She is an object of interest, of course, and that is all. Her statement which she promises to make to the American public will also be an object of more or less interest, and we trust for her own good she will not forget the final statement of her position which was made to her followers about eighteen months ago.

Notwithstanding the rigid enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act in the United States, Chinese still continue to evade it. During the last fiscal year 3,510 Chinese were admitted to the United States, and 415 were rejected. Keeping watch over the people of this nationality cost $86,850, which gives the Oriental the satisfaction that although barred out, he is costing the nation that bars him a pretty penny.

Spanish patriotism is not dead yet, as was displayed when Spanish women sold their jewelry to assist the government in raising another war loan. This most praisworthy demonstration of loyalty to the nation is quite pathetic and is worthy a better return than the officials of that slowly crumbling nation are likely to give. The money should be spent for a more noble object than the oppression of the Cubans.

AN HAWAIIAN PROTECTORATE.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

Hawaii will do well not to base any hopes of annexation upon Mr. Cleveland's policy. The President is not an annexationist, and his consistent support of Minister Willis in the latter's disregard of the national holiday of the Hawaiian Republic shows that his temper toward the Island regime has not been mollified. If anything, he is more decided in his opposition to the old Stevens program than he was three years ago, and in this attitude, we are bound to say, he has a great deal of public support which was then denied him. It has not escaped apprehensive notice at Honolulu that the Republican national platform did not mention the word "annexation." What it called for was "control," which means a protectorate if it means anything.

And a protectorate it is likely to be. By that recourse the United States could get all that it wants in the way of a coaling station and naval rendezvous without having to settle perplexing questions of race, labor and suffrage. It could also protect the growing sugar interests of California and other States against the competition which the admission of Hawaii to the Union would make perpetual. The demand for a high tariff upon Hawaiian and all other foreign grown sugar is now so strong that it will have to be granted eventually, and it would not do to defeat the purposes of this movement by annexing foreign sugar estates. If we should do that, those estates would go so far toward meeting the local demand for sugar that the growth of the beet sugar interest would be abridged and retarded. It is not unnatural that America should care more for that interest than for Hawaii, especially when all the strategic benefits promised through the annexation of the Islands can be had in another and much less costly way.

At last Liliuokalani has come up to see her "great and good friend, Grover Cleveland," just as he is about to bid a long farewell to all his greatness—having parted with the goodness he had some little time agone. There will still be left to them the consolation of being companions in misery. Let the spare room in the Princeton house be got ready.—San Francisco Bulletin.

IN THE NATURE OF FAREWELL.

Good-by, Grove!
We watched you give a pledge;
We kept on watching,
And we saw you hedge.
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
Your promise was not kept—
You worked for Collis;
We say naught, except.
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
For you have had your day,
The people tumbled,
And 'tis hence they say:
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
If in some other way
Your master can be
Served, why let him pay.
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
No hearts are breaking here;
We see you going,
But can shed no tear.
Good-by, Grove!

Good-by, Grove!
The parting causes pain,
Lest you have nerve E-
nough to run again.
Good-by, Grove!

The N. Y. K. agent at Seattle having asked that an extra steamer be put at once on the Trans-Pacific line, the Kaisha, it is reported, will try to charter a steamer on the other side. Failing in that, the Agapanthus will sent from here about the end of this month. The Yamaguchi Maru left over 500 tons of freight, and fresh cargo is coming in daily to Seattle.—Yokohama Mail.

T. S. Sherman, Norwich, Conn., agen 96, has voted 75 years, and has cast his ballot in 18 Presidential elections.



DON'T EXPECT CHILDREN to save shoes! Why, shoes are to save children!

Children's shoes ought to be: first, GOOD; then good-looking; and, if you can, get the kind that will be good-looking three months hence.

They're here!

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

FORT STREET. MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child."—Mrs. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

UPON THE SALVATION OF YOUR SOLE,



Depends your future happiness. Remember this, and also remember that we sell the finest soled shoes, the finest of KID uppers, and give value for value received.

We are leaders, not imitators.

McINERNY SHOE STORE.

MUST HAVE ROOM

Comes the Vegent Cry From Waianae and Other Places.

EDUCATION BOARD ACQUIESCES

Good Work at Yesterday's Session.

Matters of Interest About Schools and Teachers—Inspector General Townsend Writes.

The Board of Education held its regular session yesterday afternoon. There were present President Smith, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, Deputy Inspector General Scott, Prof. Alexander and Messrs. W. A. Bowen and H. Von Holt.

The Teachers' Committee recommended that Mr. Dowdel be appointed to the post of assistant principal at Kula, Maui. Recommendation adopted.

The Board granted Miss Alvina Keick a raise in salary.

Miss Kelsey was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Night School occasioned by the resignation of one of the teachers.

The application of Miss Farr for the vacancy in the Kanamaulu School, caused by the transfer of Miss Kelsey, was acted upon favorably.

A letter from C. Meinicke, school agent at Kau, was read. It referred to the complaints of one Lino, against Miss Angela Crook, the teacher at Waiohinu, and stated that there was no valid ground for complaint. Mr. Meinecke is seconded in this statement by Inspector General Townsend, who paid a visit to the place mentioned recently and wrote, in a letter read later before the Board, to the same effect as the school agent.

Mr. Scott was authorized to negotiate for the purchase of two 500-gallon tanks for Haena School.

Mr. Hayselden, school agent for Lanai, wrote that he had made an estimate of expense of repairing the school house on that island, and found that an amount not exceeding $50 would be all necessary. This was acted upon favorably.

E. W. Estep of Hawaii asked for a leave of absence of two months to attend to certain private business. As Mr. Estep had made arrangements for a competent teacher to fill his place the Board granted him the leave asked for.

A letter from A. H. Crook, teacher at Ulupalakua, Maui, stated that Edward Dowsett, manager of Rose Ranch, had offered to build a kitchen addition to the school building for the sum of $25. This was acted upon favorably.

The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Yeats for the specimens of the work of his pupils sent from the school in Haou, Maui.

Three applications were received for the vacancy in the Night School, but as the Board had already made an appointment, they were laid aside.

Mr. Scott stated that he had been to Waianae and had found to be true the fact which Mr. Ahrens, school agent at that place, had written, namely, that the school building at that place was totally inadequate to accommodate the number of children at present attending. There is room for 120, and there are 165 in attendance. The surplus take their books and slates and sit out under the trees during good weather.

"Another teacher and another room is needed," said Mr. Scott, "and the need is a crying one. Mr. Ahrens says he can have the addition necessary put on for about $70, or not more than $100 at the highest.

The Board moved that the repairs be authorized, the amount expended not to exceed $100.

Mrs. Dillingham made a very full and comprehensive report of the state of affairs in the Chinese Girls', Moiliili and Wailupe Schools. The report was such a good one and showed such insight into the working of schools that Mr. Smith referred to it as an example which the remainder of the members of the Board could well follow in their reports.

Mr. Bowen reported on the Beretania, Kawaihao and Kakaako Schools, and Mrs. Jordan on Maemae.

President Smith suggested that it was not a good idea to change the assignments of the various schools too frequently. When a member of the Board visited a school it was well after a while for that same member to visit the school again, and to note the advancement, if any.

Referring, then, to the good effect of this visitation of schools by the members of the Board, President Smith said:

"I remember while I was at school one day, Father Damon came in, and, pointing his finger at me, asked: 'Boy, how do you spell "separate?"' I answered 'seperate,' and he laughed, spelling the word out for me. Now, I have never forgotten how to spell that word, and I never will. A teacher might have corrected me 40 times, and the effect would not have accomplished what that little incident did."

Through Bishop Willis the Board received the complaint of A. Salla, an old man at Napoopoo, against the action of the school agent at that place, who refused to excuse his boy from school on certain days to go after the meat. Dr. Lindley's certificate to the effect that Salla is unable on account of the infirmities of old age, to go for the meat, explained the situation to the Board, but the members failed to see why the boy could not go at some other than school hours, the distance being only about two miles.

The Secretary was instructed to write for more information and to instruct the school agent to be reasonable.

HERE'S A BUMPER.

"Antagonist" Sends Check for $50 and Remains "in cog."

The mail from Hawaii last night brought a letter to the editor of the Advertiser from a gentleman, who, with a desire "not to let his left hand know what his right is doing" sends a check for $50 and asks that his name be entered as "Antagonist" on the list of subscribers to the fund for the music box.

The Advertiser regrets that this very liberal gentleman will not allow his name to be used, for it is a good one, and his subscription shows what kind of heart he has.

With his permission the balance remaining over the $127 will be expended in materials for the billiard table. Following is the list as it now stands:

Previously reported	$116 25
John Nott	2 00
George K. Frukawa	1 00
Antagonist	50 00
Total	$169 25

THE BIG SHOE.

Business Firms Preparing for Christmas Holidays.

The Hawaiian Electric Company has recently furnished evidence of its ability to decorate the front of business houses in an attractive way for the holiday season. The bunch of lights outside of Dimond's were placed by this company and yesterday, under the direction of Theo. Hoffman, a large shoe in incandescent lights was put in front of the Manufacturer's Shoe Company, and attracted a great deal of attention. Designs are made at the works of the company, and can be made into any shape required. In addition to this the company has a stock of fixtures suitable for dwellings. A number of gentlemen have had their homes wired especially for Christmas, and the stock of fixtures in the company's warerooms makes it possible to obtain these goods without sending to the Coast for them.

General Election.

The first general election will be held on the last Wednesday in September, 1897. The Registration Board will sit at such times, and as often between April 1 and June 30, 1897, as may be necessary to enable all persons to register who are entitled under the law, but persons who have not paid their taxes before January 1, 1897, will not be entitled to register.

Very Heavy Sentence.

In the police court yesterday morning Judge De La Vergne found A. L. Morris of the Washington Feed Company guilty of importing opium, and imposed a sentence of five months' imprisonment at hard labor, together with a fine of $500. An appeal was at once noted, and Morris released on bonds.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, a well known merchant of Pleasant Ridge, Fulton Co., Pa., has a little girl who is frequently threatened with croup, but when the first symptoms appear, his wife gives her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which always affords prompt relief. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ENGINEER HERING

Will Make Plans For Sewerage System Here.

VISIT LIMITED TO A MONTH

Has Had Years of Experience in Profession.

Made Plans for 166 Cities—Filtration a Science—Three Systems of Purifying Water.

Among the passengers by the Alameda yesterday was Rudolph Herring who is probably one of the best known consulting engineers in the United States. Mr. Herring's visit here is the outcome of F. S. Dodge's mission to the United States early this year and he comes at the request of the Government to make a thorough investigation of the conditions here and to report upon a plan of sewerage system.

The distinguished gentleman's experience in such matters covers a great many years, and in his capacity as engineer he, alone, or in connection with others, has furnished plans, specifications and estimates for the municipal governments in 166 cities in the United States, and his points of research extend to all the large cities in England and on the Continent of Europe. His stay in Honolulu will last but a month, during which he will investigate the conditions, and then, within six months, he hopes to complete his plans so that when adopted by the Government any first class engineer will be able to take them up and continue the work.

Mr. Herring received a representative of the Advertiser in the parlors of the Hawaiian Hotel last evening, but had little to communicate as to the plans to be adopted here.

"You are rather early," he remarked pleasantly. "I know very little about Honolulu yet; I have hardly begun to learn anything. You know, I only arrived at noon, and I have not had time to look around."

"But you have an idea as to the system that will have to be adopted here," said the reporter.

"Not the remotest. Everything will depend upon the conditions, and they must be studied. My time here is limited to a month, but from conversations I have had with Mr. Dodge, I think I can ascertain all I want in half the time. The hard work, the studying of plans to meet the conditions comes afterward. I hope that in six months from the time I leave here I will be able to submit plans to your Government upon which it may act. I could not recommend any special system of sewerage for Honolulu, because another city had it in use. The conditions there may be entirely opposite those of this place.

"And it really takes a great deal of study; the quarantine must be looked into, and the best methods of disposing of the sewage. The day I left New York I signed the reports recommending certain plans for Baltimore. With my assistants we have been four years studying the situation and drawing our plans. I do not mean to say that I personally have been working constantly for that period on devising the plans, other things have been cropping up to which I have given my attention. It was the completing of these plans which delayed my departure from the East for Honolulu. Now that the plans are complete work will probably begin. It was the same with New Orleans, and those are the only cities of any importance in the United States without proper sewerage systems. Tomorrow I expect to take my first look around Honolulu, in reality to get my bearings."

Replying to a question regarding the water supply for Honolulu, Mr. Herring said:

"It is one of the questions the Government has asked me to look into and suggest, if I can, a suitable filtration system. I see here in this paper a report made to the Board of Health by one of its members, but I have not had time, really, to look into it. Lawrence, Mass., has a system which is really very good, and is no secret; anyone can build it. The mechanical systems we have not yet found it advisable to recommend, and they are not generally used, the natural filtering processes being considered the best. There are two different kinds: The continuous and the intermittent, and where the water supply is limited the intermittent is rather the best. The latter is the one used in Lawrence. It requires less space for the filters than the other, and works capitally, but no one knows but what the continuous would have worked quite as satisfactorily. With the intermittent system one bed is used for a time, and then the sand is allowed to dry and the air to penetrate it. Then a second filter bed is used in the same way. By this air colecting the water is purified as the water passes through. In the continuous system the water is purified by passing through a gelatinous film which collects on the sand. The bacteria is stopped by the film, but in order that this may collect on the sand after it is cleaned and before the water is fit to drink it must be allowed to run to waste while the film is forming. Now, then, where, as I have said, the water supply is limited, the continuous system is out of the question.

"I was called once to Santos, Brazil, for the same purpose that I am now here. The city was in a deplorable sanitary condition, and the death rate was 250 per mil. That is to say, a quarter of the population dies each year with cholera or smallpox. My first step was to look over the quarantine arrangement, then at the water supply. It took a long time to perfect plans that would give people there a relief, from the dangers that surrounded them. When I was through I had plans for sidewalks, pure water supply, quarantine and sewerage. But Santos has done nothing with the plans as yet. People in warm climates act slowly, and unless these plans are acted upon very soon the engineers will need more advice, because the conditions may have changed. The first great thing there was to provide for pure water, for that was really the fountain head of the diseases which infested the place.

"Filtration is a matter which is having the attention of the sanitary engineers and the scientific men throughout the world, and they are anxiously waiting the publication of reports of investigations made by Prof. Charles Harmony of Louisville, Ky., and his associate, William B. Fuller, formerly of Lawrence, Mass. These gentlemen have been making experiments with the water of the Mississippi, which, you know, is very muddy. Louisville, of all the cities along its banks, has taken the lead in making investigations as to the best means of purifying it. St. Louis investigated to this certain extent: The water is placed in reservoirs, and the suspended matter allowed to settle; when this is done the water in its imperfect state is consumed by the people. Whatever system is adopted by Louisville will be followed, I have no doubt, by St. Louis.

"To ascertain these things, as with sewerage systems, requires study, and the work of an engineer is entirely open and above board. His work is done in accordance as he meets certain elements or conditions. As one finds them, so will another. Time, opportunity and money is all that is required. Take the building of the Brooklyn bridge, which was really a great undertaking, but the engineers never for a moment doubted the practicability of it—they wanted only time and opportunity. Mistakes may be made in the construction of a bridge, but when an accident occurs the fault cannot be laid at the door of the engineer. It comes either through an economical streak or through a desire on the part of the projectors to rush the thing along. Unlike physicians, we do not rely upon opinions; a doctor cannot look inside of you and tell what is the matter with your organs; he must depend upon what you tell him, then he diagnoses the case and prescribes. Another physician might have an entirely different opinion formed from the same description of the ailment. Our work is open, and everything is in plain sight for the purpose of investigation by one engineer or a hundred.

"I am sure Honolulu can have a good water supply and a good sewerage system. They require only time and money. It is too bad that the things were not thought of before, for what I have seen of the city, it is a charming place. I have to smile when I think of it. I left New York but a short time ago, and bade my wife and children good bye in a snow storm, the children crying because I would not be at home on Christmas. It doesn't seem at all like the holiday season here in Honolulu. I am wearing the clothing I wear in midsummer at home, and find them much too heavy for this climate. It is a delightful place, and I am quite sure I shall enjoy my stay."

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold

—IS IN—

Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM $3.00 UP TO $250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham or Elgin,

IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR

$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN

HONOLULU.

RECIPROCITY.

It Will be an Important Feature of the Tariff Bill.

Those who are figuring out what may be done with the tariff by the next Congress are generally well satisfied that reciprocity will form an important part of the measure adopted, says the Washington Star. This feature of the bill, it is believed, will be more nearly what was proposed by Mr. Blaine than was the provision in the McKinley bill, and it may also be made the means through which a certain amount of silver may be safely added to the currency. Considerable silver, it is though by some, might be used in connection with a reciprocal trade between the United States and the South American republics.

BOUTELLE IN THE CABINET.

Probability of an Offer Being Made the Maine Congressman.

LEWISTON, Me., November 16.—A leading republican informs the correspondent of the Star that Representative Charles A. Boutelle desires a place in the cabinet of McKinley, and that he will receive it. It is remembered that in the campaign of 1894 Major McKinley went to Bangor, Mr. Boutelle's home, and delivered a speech, which was sent broadcast over the country, and that the Maine Congressman, through his newspaper, has always been ardent in his support of the President-elect. Although Mr. Boutelle gave Speaker Reed a perfunctory support in his canvas for the presidency, it was well understood that at heart he was in favor of McKinley, and was highly pleased that the great Maine leader was defeated and the Ohio man nominated. Mr. Reed would not accept a place in the cabinet in the incoming administration even if it was offered to him, and Representative Dingley prefers the chairmanship of the ways and means committee to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Therefore, if Mr. Boutelle really wishes for the position of Secretary of the Navy, there is no ambition of any of his colleagues to stand in his way. Mr. Boutelle's greatest ambition is to succeed Mr. Hale as United States Senator, but that gentleman has so large and enthusiastic a following that Mr. Boutelle cannot supplant him so long as he cares to retain his seat in the Senate. It need not surprise any one if Mr. Boutelle is offered a cabinet position and that he accepts it.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Iowa Cigarette Law Null.

DES MOINES (Ia.), November 30.—The Iowa Prohibitory Cigarette law seems to be knocked out. The tobacco trust has discovered that the State law cannot be enforced because it interferes with the interstate commerce law. Today shipments of cigarettes were received from New York and sold in the original five-cent packages.

Sultan Delighted.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—The Sultan is said to be delighted at the failure of the French scheme for placing the Porte's finances under European control.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

No dyspesia by using Crown Flour.

Children's shoes can be had from the Manufacturers Shoe Co.

The Hawaiian Sugar Company have an election of officers notice in this issue.

Church services, prayer books and hymnals for holiday gifts at E. W. Jordan's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilder will extend their visit in California until after Christmas.

The Minister of Finance has an important notice in another column of this issue.

Try a bag of Crown Flour. It is the best.

"Tropic Oil" is the oil that plantation engineers are calling for. E. O. Hall & Son are the agents.

United States Minister Willis' illness has reached a serious stage. Yesterday he was reported to be resting easily.

The engagement of Miss Lucy Aukai to Walter C. Wright, both of Waimea, Kauai, is announced. The marriage will take place on December 30th.

Some of the handsomest pieces of art furniture ever shown in Honolulu are on sale at the store of Hopp & Co., King and Bethel streets.

The sales of Oahu Sugar Company stock yesterday by James F. Morgan amounted to $150,000, not $15,000, as stated in an evening paper.

Insist on having Crown Flour. It is the best.

The kindergarten at Palama Chapel is booming along under the new teacher, who arrived on the Australia. There are some 20 children attending.

The remains of the late Kate Field were taken from the vault in Nuuanu Cemetery yesterday morning and put aboard the Belgic very quietly. The disposition of the body was referred to in yesterday's Advertiser.

The prospectus for the new Oahu Sugar Company will be ready for the subscribers to stock in a few days. Copy for it was handed into this office at 6 o'clock last night, and in less than an hour afterward the proof was ready.

The best is the cheapest, therefore use Crown Flour.

Frank Atherton, son of J. B. Atherton, who has been away to college in Ohio, returned on the Alameda yesterday on account of his health. His friends welcome him home, and hope that he will gain back again his lost strength.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder returned on the O. S. S. Alameda yesterday morning after a most enjoyable wedding trip in America and England. They were welcomed home at the wharf by a large number of friends who were most glad to see them again.

WHARF AND WAVE.

What used to be the ladies' rooms adjoining on the upper deck of the P. M. S. S. Belgic, have been turned into one large and beautiful library for the accommodation of the ship's cabin passengers.

The Inter-Island Company have decided that Capt. Simerson and First Mate Mitchell of the W. G. Hall will assume like offices on the Mauna Loa. No decision has yet been reached regarding the remainder of the offices for the new boat.

The P. M. S. S. Belgic, Rinder commander, arrived in port yesterday morning, 10½ days from Yokohama. Pleasant weather was experienced throughout the trip, with the exception of the last two days, when high winds prevailed.

No more money will be collected at the gates of the Pacific Mail or Oceanic wharves. If a person takes out one bird with him no charges will be made, but if he takes more than one or takes liquor or cigars, an entry at the Custom House is necessary before such can pass the gates.

The O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorf commander, hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at 10:15 a. m. yesterday, 6 days, 10 hours and 15 minutes from San Francisco. She sailed from San Francisco at 12:30 p. m. on December 11th, and had strong westerly gales and heavy sea to the 15th, thence fine weather and smooth sea.

The O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at 9:30 o'clock last night. She left San Francisco on December 11th at 2 p. m., and had variable and moderate weather to strong seas. Passed the Belgic at 7:36 a. m. December 16th. The Doric made the passage in 6 days and 6 hours.

Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London, surprised his congregation a few days ago by declaraing that the country (England) could attain a healthy religious and moral condition only through plenty of bloodshed.

LEWIS & CO.

ORDER QUICK.

Persons living on the adjacent Islands will have ample time after reading this to send their orders to us and have them filled before Christmas. Our large force of clerks and packers enables us to fill orders with the utmost promptness.

This year we have the brightest and best stock of fancy groceries suitable for the holiday season, that we have ever shown. Our bon bons, in a hundred designs, are unique and elegant, and the favors contained in them may be preserved for years as mementoes. These go to you at almost your own figures. That means that they are cheap.

We have also Christmas tree decorations, so many different patterns that there will be no difficulty to please you if you order one, two or three dozen assorted—we can send you one of each.

Our stock of fancy and plain groceries is unrivaled either in assortment or price. We have imported jams and preserves—a dozen different brands of cheese, Cape Cod cranberries and cranberry sauce, edible chocolate, California crystalized fruits, fig paste, boiled cider and everything else that is good.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

Our XMAS Display

SURPASSES ANYTHING EVER SEEN ON THE ISLANDS.

Santa Claus has arrived and unpacked his trunks. We have the

Largest Stock and Grandest Variety of

Toys, Games, Dolls

—AND—

Holiday Books,

And consequently are prepared to fill all orders, whether large or small, giving perfect satisfaction.

N. B.—COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS would do well to correspond with us.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

ABOUT FILTRATION

Report Read at Meeting of Board of Health.

SEVERAL ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Usual Weekly Matters Receive Attention.

Reports From the Usual Sources. Appointments as Agents of the Board.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday there were present President Smith, Drs. Emerson Monsarrat and Wood, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds, Brown and Kellipio. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Dr. Monsarrat's report, under the act to mitigate, showed five Japanese added to the list, and one taken therefrom. His monthly report showed one taken therefrom. His monthly report showed 123 prostitutes on the books.

Inspector Kellipio's report showed 45,905 and 45,383 fish, respectively, received at the Fish Market during the last two weeks.

President Smith read the following report of the Maternity Home for the month of November:

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, for the month of November, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 1. Balance	$1,333 94
Nov. 9. Dues from Hoola Lahui Society	3 05
Nov. 24. Donations from Patients	43 00
Nov. 30. Pay patients	46 00
Nov. 30. Received from Bishop & Co. the following amount, same being ½ per cent on overdrawn silver balance, transferred to gold account, November 11th	65
Total	$1,426 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid expenses Home for November: Vegetables, $4.25; poi, $8.75; fish, $10; eggs, $3; charcoal, $1.50; cook, $20; washing, $12; assistant, $12; yardman, $13; matron, $50; meat bill, $27.85; groceries, $24.55; bread bill, $5.50; milk bill, $11.65; ice bill, $9.15; rice bill, $8.50; coal bill, $6; Hollister & Co., $2.25; Benson, Smith & Co., $4; J. T. Waterhouse, $7.70. Total, $242.65.

Paid Board of Health, services odorless excavator, $9; bill W. W. Dimond, $1.50; physicians salary to November 30th, $50; four gross safety pins, August 1st, $3; balance, $1,120.49. Total, $1,426.64.

December 1.—Balance down, $1,120.49.

Number confinements for month of November, 7.

EMILIE MACFARLANE,
Treasurer Kapiolani Maternity Home.

Honolulu, Nov. 30th, 1896.

A letter from Mr. Meyers of the Molokai leper settlement, under date of December 4th, gave the information that nine or 10 of the cattle, which arrived there on November 21st, from Hawaii, had died on the plains without any apparent cause. Mr. Meyers gave it as his opinion that thirst had probably caused their death. They had probably not been given water aboard the steamer, and might have swallowed salt water, a thing that almost always causes death. Such a thing as the death of cattle in such a manner had never happened before at the settlement.

Mr. Meyers, in another letter, referred to the matter of fuel used by the proprietors of coffee shops. The Board decided to write Mr. Meyers to instruct the coffee shop proprietors that their fuel for the purpose of carrying on their business must be obtained from outside sources.

A letter was received from Mr. Geo. Boardman to the effect that he was about to enter into the business of bringing Chinese laborers from the Northern part of China. The writer asked the Board that he be allowed to bring these Chinamen to Nagasaki, there to be examined by the Hawaiian Government Inspectors, instead of having them sent to Hong Kong, a proceeding that would cost a great deal of money, and be of great difficulty in accomplishing.

Mr. Boardman explained that the inhabitants of the Northern part of China being agricultural people, would please the planters of the Islands.

The matter was deferred until a later date, for the purpose of examining further into the matter.

Reports from Dr. Eldrige, Government Inspector in Japan, detailed a startling state of affairs in that country in the matter of epidemics of cholera and dysentery. During the week just previous to the departure of the Belgic for Honolulu there were 153 cases of smallpox and 95 deaths in the city of Kobe, which place had been declared an infected port by the American Consul, Mr. Connelly.

Police Officer Moau was appointed an agent of the Board of Health, for the purpose of being better able to cope with the difficulties arising from the impounding of dogs, he being a member of the squad appointed to take charge of that work.

Mr. C. A. Brown presented his report on "Filtration," which is given in detail below:

HONOLULU, H. I., December 2, 1896.
Hon. W. O. Smith, President of Board of Health, Honolulu, Oahu:

Sir:—At the request of your Board, at a meeting held in June last, I have looked into the matter of filtration of water while on a visit to the United States, and beg to submit the following report. First:

While in Boston I met Mr. Quint, who represents the Norwood Engineering Company, which firm manufacture the Wilson water filter.

As per agreement, in duplicate, enclosed herewith, and marked "A," this firm agree to furnish, f. o. b. San Francisco, filters of sufficient capacity to filter 2,500,000 gallons of water per day of 24 hours, for the sum of $7,250. This is for a gravity filter. A high pressure filter for same capacity would cost $16,000, the freight and insurance from San Francisco to Honolulu to be paid by this Government or bureau.

In addition to this, there would be an expense of $150 a month for an expert to come out and put up the filters.

All expense of foundations and building to be paid for by this Government.

As per letter market "B," you will see that this firm claim that the filters they put in will do the work in 18 hours, so that you could be sure of over 3,000,000 gallons in 24 hours.

In connection with this bid, I enclose a blue print marked "C," this shows the arrangements of their gravity filters with brick tanks. "D" shows the same with iron tanks. "E" shows the arrangements of the six gravity filter beds, constructed of brick and cement, for which they offer to furnish for $7,250.

At invitation of Mr. Quint I visited several paper mills in Holyoke, Mass., where they have a number of their filters in operation, and found that they were furnishing a perfectly white and clean water. Samples of this water as taken out of the river and when filtered will arrive on next steamer; also samples of the sand and of quartz used by them.

"F" shows their high pressure filters with iron tanks 10 feet in diameter. "G" is a picture of the valves used in their filters. "H" is a picture of a top and side view of three filters set in brick. In envelope marked "I" is a sample of the valve used in their filters. In box "J" will be found a sample of sand used in several of their filters.

I next met Mr. W. B. Nye of the Cumberland Manufacturing Company, who manufacture the Warren patent filter.

His letter marked No. 1 gives some of the main features of their filter.

They agree to furnish eight filters with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons in 24 hours for $11,500, f. o. b. on deck at San Francisco. The expense of freight, insurance, an expert at $150 a month and construction of the foundations and building to be paid by the Board of Health.

This firm advise the use of a coagulant to make a much whiter and purer water, the cost of same is noted in their letter marked No. 2.

No. 3 is a chemical analysis of water from Mohoming River, before and after treatment by their filters.

No. 4 is a basterial analysis of same.

No. 5 is a list of users of their filters.

No. 6 is a sample of natural sand used by them.

No. 7 is a sample of quartz that they recommend.

No. 8 is one of their catalogues.

No. 9 shows in a blue print the plan of piping for the eight filters they have agreed to furnish.

No. 10 shows top view of same.

No. 11 shows cross section of the building and situation of the filters, etc.

No. 12 shows side and top view of one of their filters, showing general construction of the same.

In New York I met Mr. C. R. Davis, who is connected with the Morison Jewell Filtration Company, and I enclose their bid for the same quantity of water and same time.

Their contract calls for $16,325, f. o. b. in New York, with cost of freight, insurance from there to Honolulu to be assumed by the Board and in addition the cost of an expert at $200 a month.

In connection with this bid you will find in an envelope marked "X" the following:

No. 1 letter from the company to me.
No. 2 letter from the company to me.
No. 3, list of city filter plants.
No. 4, bacteriologic results from mechanical filtration.
No. 5, extracts on filtration of water.
No. 6, the Jewell mechanical water filter.
No. 7, results obtained with experimental filters at Pettaconsett Pumping Station at Providence, R. I.
No. 8, one whole screen.
No. 9, one section.
No. 10, sample quartz; (2) fine and coarse.
No. 11, sample sand.
No. 12, list of filters used.
No. 13, contract No. 1. In duplicate.
No. 14, contract No. 2. In duplicate.
No. 15, section of filter, showing construction.
No. 16, directions for renovating and sterilizing the filter beds of the Jewell filter.
No. 17, catalogue.
No. 18, plan showing cross section of the building; side view of the eight filters; also top section.

This firm furnish their own tanks, and the Board would only have to furnish foundation and cost of salary of expert to set up same.

It takes 100 tons of quartz to do the work needed for 2,500,000 gallons of water, or for eight tanks. The quartz used comes mostly from Wisconsin, and costs $10 a ton there.

It takes 70 pounds of alum to purify 1,000,000 gallons of water and costs $1.75 per 100 pounds.

During my visit East I visited the filtration pond at Lawrence, Mass., and was entertained by the Mayor and Mr. A. H. Salisbury, the Superintendent of the Lawrence Water Board. The latter gave me the 17th, 19th and 20th annual report of the Lawrence Water Board, which are enclosed, and wherein can be found a very elaborate account of their filter pond, as well as their system in general. Their filter pond covers an area of about two and a half acres; it is expected to purify 5,000,000 gallons per day and remove 98 per cent of all bacteria.

In the Lawrence Water Board report for the year 1894 will be found pictures and diagrams of their power house that raises the water from the river and also forces the filtered water up into the reservoir that supplies the city with water.

After seeing both methods for filtration, it is my opinion that the mechanical filters would do what was wanted here at much less cost originally and for running same than the reservoir method.

If there is fall enough between the Electric Light Station and the city main, gravity filters could be located there at small cost, and the filtered water could be run from the filters to one of the lower reservoirs, and from there to the city proper, but the reservoir that received the filtered water should be covered over, so as to keep out all dust, leaves and impurities.

The use of alum as a coagulant is not general for cities or towns, but is used in small filters for houses and hotels, where they want to make a perfectly white water.

I shall send samples of the different kinds of sand that can be found on the Islands to each of the above-named firms, and if they decide that it can be used, it will lessen the cost of running the filters very materially.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
C. A. BROWN,
Member of the Board of Health.

The Board decided to refer the report to a committee of the physicians of the Board to meet in conference with Mr. Brown at some near date.

At 4:10 p. m. the Board adjourned.

SHARES IN DEMAND

People Rush to Subscribe for Oahu Stock.

The Plantation an Assured Fact. Not Enough Stock to Go Around.

The article in the Advertiser yesterday relative to the organization of the Oahu Plantation Company, set Honolulu in a whirl. Business men with a few thousand to invest were willing to neglect their mail to go out by the Belgic, in order to talk over the matter, and calculate on how much stock they could take in the enterprise. An interested party remarked to the representative of this paper yesterday:

"The option given to the Hackfelds extended so long that it is doubtful if we can get more than a thousand or fifteen hundred acres in the first year. You know, our intention was to organize with a capital of $2,000,000, and we thought there would be no doubt about the German connections of the firm of Hackfeld & Co. taking the entire amount, and the work would have been started before this. That plan failed, and now the company will have a smaller capitalization.

"The stock has been so rapidly taken today that there seems to be no doubt that it will command a premium within a fortnight. J. F. Morgan has been getting subscriptions during the day, and his list is about a yard long, and is made up of persons taking from 10 shares to as many hundred. Of course, there are a great many persons who would like to take shares, but they want to know first what amount of assessments will have to be paid the first year. The prospectus under the first plan was complete, and we knew just what would have to be paid. With the smaller number of acres to cultivate the first year means less money for expenses, and consequently fewer and smaller assessments."

Another gentleman largely interested in the finances of the community was as jubilant as a 4-year-old when spoken to by the reporter.

"Honolulu should have a few more Dillinghams to reduce the wail about hard times. The subscription list shows how much money is ready for investment in Honolulu. A good thing? I should say so. It will make money plenty in the city, and give the Iron Works people employment for a long time to come. It will put money into circulation in Honolulu that night otherwise have gone abroad for investment or would have remained idle in the banks.

"Another thing it will make possible for the railway company to extend their line to Kahuku. That means employment for a third more men than are now working for the company. It means, also, that land along the line will be developed, and the owners will be benefited. Dillingham has done what probably no other man could have done, and he is as busy as a nailer. I was over at his office today, and he was so over-run with men anxious for particulars regarding the new company that he had to abandon his work on the prospectus he was writing. You may depend upon it, the beginning of work on the Oahu Plantation means the dawn of an era of good times for the merchants of Honolulu."

J. F. Morgan, who was engaged in making sales of capital stock, was asked last night regarding his success.

"If people were as anxious to buy some of the real estate I am selling at auction," he said, "I would be ready to build another house, and probably take a holiday. I never saw people so anxious to get hold of a good thing as they are now. I sold—actually sold—$300,000 worth of the stock yesterday, and received several applications from large buyers besides. Just as soon as the prospectus is completed the stock will be filled out for them. The success with which Ewa has met induces people to invest in a plantation where the land is better than at Ewa, and where the prospects are favorable for even better returns. I don't believe Oahu stock can be had at par three weeks from now, and if you or any one else want any, you had better file your application. The amount of stock allotted for sale is nearly all taken up now."

It's a Far Cry
FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO
Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject. We handle only dependable goods—*no trash*.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 2½ pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

Montgomery Ward & Co.
111 to 118 Michigan Ave. Chicago, U. S. A.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
THE
Ahupuaa
—OF—
Mapulehu
ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.)

Extends 2½ miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.

Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ,
1814-3m Pukoo, Molokai.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparillas." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only **one** best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is———?.... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists. But then do **you** need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, **except Ayer's.** So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

Hollister Drug Co., Agents.

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE

Over 1,600,000 boxes sold, 600,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Pictures!
Pictures!
Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only $2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for $3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for $1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.
110 HOTEL STREET.

ART FURNITURE!

We have just received a large invoice of

Odd Chairs,
Toilet Tables,
Tete-tete Tables,

and other pieces of Art Furniture which we submit to the Honolulu public as the most elegant pieces of furniture ever imported to Honolulu for the holiday trade.

The wood is highly polished.

Curly Birch,
Bird's Eye Maple,
Cherry and Mahogany.

These pieces are beautiful and appeal to the cultivated taste.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.
KING AND BETHEL STS.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will Buy or Sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions.
Office, 10 West King Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfluger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment
—OF—
DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF
Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,
IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.
American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.
Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.
Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers.
Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.
Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by
H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,
Stock Raiser
AND DEALER IN
Live Stock.
—BREEDER OF—
Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows,
Young Sussex Bulls,
Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses
California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—
W. H. RICE,
LIHUE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes. 1709

BETTER BUSINESS

Views of Japanese Merchant Jsut Returned.

Effect of Over Immigration—Quiet on Subject of Sake Duty.

Among the passengers on the Belgic from Japan yesterday was S. Ozaki, the well known merchant and importer of Japanese goods.

Mr. Ozaki has been in Japan for the past two months, visiting the various places where porcelains, lacquer and silk goods are manufactured, and while inspecting the various wares and arranging for shipments of goods, he had ample opportunities for ascertaining the condition of affairs there and the feelings of the manufacturers regarding Hawaii and the possibilities of extension of trade.

"When I left here the new plantation was in embryo and really not far enough advanced for the people to make calculations upon. Now that it is definitely settled, I have no doubt all kinds of business will receive new impetus, though it may be a little while yet before it will be felt. Europeans will get the bulk of it, and it will be some time before the Japanese storekeepers will derive any benefit. Of course, when the laborers begin work there will be a demand for such goods as the Japanese and Chinese merchants carry, but I cannot think that the share of trade which may come to the Japanese will place us in the position of competitors of the whites.

"I hear some talk of a number of free laborers coming here, but it was not from a source that could be considered authoritative. Unless these free laborers can obtain employment there is no use of their coming, and you know the demand is not increasing with the supply. The more that come the lower will be the wages, for the price of labor, like everything else, is governed by supply and demand. If the tide of emigration from Japan to Hawaii should continue, the logical sequence would be that the rate of pay for the laborer would not be above what the men can get in Japan. When it reaches that point it is probable the Japanese will remain away. It is surely not to the interest of the Japanese merchants here to have the country flooded with people who have neither work nor money.

"Yes, I have heard some comment on the action of the Hawaiian Legislature in increasing the duty on sake, but I do not know what weight it would have. If it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to make any request under the 'most favored nation' clause in the treaty, I would not be informed of it. You might hear that it did, and yet there would be no truth in it. As an importer of sake I am interested, but I do not think I could venture an opinion as to the intentions or plans of the Government.

COURT CALENDAR.

Cases to Come Before Supreme Court Next Week.

Calendar of cases for the December term of the Supreme Court, to be convened on Monday, December 21st, 1896:

Laupahoehoe Sugar Company vs. Benj. da Silveira, deserting contract service; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. Wakefield, Hitchcock & Wilder for plaintiff; Little for defendant-appellant.

In re petition of Benj. da Silveira, for a writ of habeas corpus. Little for petitioner; Wakefield, Hitchcock & Wilder for Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, respondent.

Hawaiian Tramways Company vs. C. V. Sturdevant, error to the District Court of Honolulu. Robertson for plaintiff in error; Kinney & Ballou for defendant in error.

V. Knudsen vs. Palea et al., exceptions from Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit. Magoon & Edings for plaintiff-appellant; Rosa for defendants.

W. C. Weedon vs. Eliza B. Waterhouse, executrix; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff-appellant; Hartwell for defendant.

H. W. Schmidt & Sons vs. Royal Insurance Company; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiffs; Robertson for defendant-appellant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. J. D. Paris, violating census laws; appeal from District Court of South Kona. Kinney & Ballou for defendant.

E. K. Nahaolelua et al. vs. Kaaahu et al.; appeal from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Johnson for plaintiff-appellant; Hartwell, Thurston & Robertson for defendants-appellants.

V. V. Ashford vs. H. F. Poor et al.; appeal from Circuit Judge, First Circuit. Hartwell for plaintff appellant; Attorney General for Hawaiian Government.

Edma G. Trousseau vs. B. Cartwright et al., executors; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Hartwell for plaintiff; C. Brown & Dickey for defendants-appellants.

L. H. Dee vs. J. F. Morgan; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Davis for plaintiff-appellant; C. Brown for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. C. H. Clark, carrying concealed weapon; appeal from District Court of Honolulu. Davis for defendant.

G. K. Kaiopahia vs. Kuna; exceptions from Circuit Court, First Circuit. Magoon & Edings for plaintiff; C. Brown for defendant-appellant.

There are about six more cases in which notices of appeal have not yet been perfected.

JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Report on Its New Project.

At the regular half yearly meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha held in Tokyo November 25th, the following report was made on the American line recently established by the company:

As one of the three lines decided upon by the company, the service to Seattle, Washington Territory, U. S. A., was opened in August. The service was started with the view of affecting junction with the Great Northern Railway, which terminates at that seaport, and which is regarded as being the most perfectly organized through line in that country, as well as the shortest route to the Eastern part of the United States. Negotiations had been conducted with the railway company for many years, and a definite arrangement was arrived at by representatives of the company specially sent over in June. A contract was arranged for the joint conveyance of passengers and cargo by the two companies, and for issuing through tickets or bills of lading between America and Europe, on the one hand, and Japan, China and other Eastern places on the other.

On August 1st the Miike Maru started from Kobe as the pioneer steamer of this new line and reached her destination, after calling at Yokohama and Hawaii. Since that time, the service has been continued once a month between Hong Kong and Seattle, and during the half year under consideration two steamers have been employed for it. The enterprise not having passed the inception stage, and moreover, the tea season having been past when the service was initiated, the cargoes on outward voyages have been far smaller than those obtained on the homeward route. But when a junction is regularly established between China and Vladivostock, and new steamers of greater speed are employed, both passengers and cargo will doubtless be attracted to a greater extent. There are three other companies engaged in the shipping business between the American Continent and Asia, and it will prove a difficult task for the company to establish this new enterprise on a profitable basis. But the line being an important highway for connecting the Western and Eastern Hemispheres and for furthering the development of the national resources, the company, for the sake of the objects attainable by the service, must be prepared to experience considerable hardship.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively, and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.

San Rafael, California.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science.

Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M.,
Head Master.

References:—
Hon. H. W. Schmidt,
Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.
4464-1814-3m

Honolulu Coffee Mills

Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment.

Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee.

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO.
4481-3m 1820-3m

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF THOROUGHBRED

Durham Bulls

From a celebrated Kauai Stock Ranch Also two thoroughbred Holstein bulls, and several Sussex bulls. Are high grade and from three to five years old.

PAUL R. ISENBERG,
Telephone, 507. Waialae Ranch.
1818-2m

Coffee Planters, Notice!

I am prepared to hull and polish your crop in the best and most economical manner. By my process the breakage and consequent waste is reduced to a minimum, and the coffee put in the very best marketable condition.

J. A. HOPPER.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s.6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Cuticura SOAP

The most Effective Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soap in the World.
The Purest, Sweetest, and Most Refreshing for Toilet Bath and Nursery.
For Pimples, Blackheads Red, Rough, Oily Skin and Baby Blemishes,
For Red, Rough Hands Shapeless Nails and Painful Finger Ends,
For Irritations of the Scalp with Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair it is wonderful.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st, London, E. C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba, War in Manila,

HOLLISTER & COMPANY

Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War" from both sides of the world; Selling them at Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR **Dry Goods** AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager — Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Ask Your Groceryman For the Celebrated

CROWN FLOUR

And Take No Other!

MANUFACTURED BY
The Stockton Milling Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.

CASTLE & COOKE,

Limited.

Sole Agents.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps

Boys' Waists! From 25 cents to $1.00!

The Latest Novelties for Men —IN— Holiday Goods! —AT— The Kash

SOLE AGENT FOR THE LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR.
Send for Catalogue.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied ON SHORT NOTICE AT THE Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentry, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

The *Leading Commercial* and *School Pens* in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Ids.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

P. M. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from China and Japan.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Mikahala, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nawiliwili, Koloa and Eleele. (Mikahala route.)

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kapaa.

Stmr Likelike, Andrews, for Maui ports.

Stmr Lehua, Everett, for Hawaii ports.

P. M. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for China and Japan.

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Mikahala, Dec. 15.—George E. Smithies and wife, W. A. Wall, E. P. Dole, C. Von Hamm, F. S. Bickerton, Dr. A. McWayne, Mrs. T. K. R. Amalee, H. Willgeroth, W. L. Stanley, S. McDougall, Jr., N. Wagner, S. Kanakanui, S. Yema, Akana and 91 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Kauai, Dec. 15.—T. Blacksted, Ah Yuen, Quan Chu and 15 on deck.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. Belgic, for Honolulu, Dec. 15.—Maj. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. Murata and Mr. Ozaki. Through.—Miss E. Babbit, Lieut. Paul Boethke, I. G. N., Mr. G. E. Burgoyne, Miss H. Brugman, Dr. Mary Brown, Miss E. F. Boughton, Mrs. L. Hamilton, Mr. Chester Holcombe, Mr. A. J. McGrew, Lieut. C. H. Jaeger, I. G. N., Lieut. Von Koschembahr, I. G. N., Mrs. M. I. Leach, Lieut. Mauer, I. G. N., Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Menzell, Mr. S. Nagata, Master E. S. Quackenbush, Miss L. H. Quackenbush, Miss Amy Quackenbush, Mr. and Mrs. E. Quackenbush, Lieut. Fritz Reiss, I. G. N., Miss E. E. Smith, Mr. S. Tomonaga, Paymaster E. Unger, I. G. N., Miss C. A. White, Mr. E. Young.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Doric, Dec. 16.—Mr. V. Knudsen, Miss M. Knudsen, Miss A. Faye, Geo. P. Wolff, Mrs. Geo. P. Wolff, Master Wolff, W. A. Kinney, Mrs. C. D. Kinney, August Fries, Judge C. H. Garoutte, Mrs. C. H. Garoutte, Miss Amy Garoutte, Miss Grace Garoutte, Mr. R. Risenbacher, P. Kohnspeyer. Through.—Mrs. George B. Eastin, Miss Julia Carroll, Mrs. W. B. Curtis, Mr. Curtis, Mrs. J. A. Kirby, Master Kirby, Howard Kennedy, H. B. Thayer, Miss Edith Dillon, G. F. Gardner, Miss C. L. Greer, Miss Anna Bing, Miss Fannie G. Wilson, T. J. Harris, Rev. J. Mercer Blain, Rev. W. F. Jenkins, Miss Emma McKnight, Miss Helga Skramstadt, J. E. Hazzledine, James M. Littlehale, Miss T. A. Campbell, Miss Agnes Cooney, Miss E. Wells, Mrs. Sadie Foster and child, A. F. Knudsen.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Alameda, Dec. 17.—Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Frank Atherton, E. B. Beard, C. D. Chase, Miss S. K. Gray, Miss M. Harrison, Rudolph Hering, Mrs. F. E. Hobron, B. V. Hoover, Mrs. J. Lucas, J. M. McChesney, wife, three children and maid, Alex. Salmon, R. H. Sloat, Mrs. P. Umbsen, G. H. Umbsen, S. G. Wilder and wife, and 15 steerage.

Through.—T. C. Dennison, A. Goldwater, R. R. Jewell, Mr. Mennich, W. R. Pettibone, Edward Junet, R. McNicoll, T. C. Smith, G. H. Bridgman, David Buchanan, F. W. Burmester, J. M. Delbridge, Rev. T. Hayden, Miss J. S. Hogan, Stephen Kennington, M. J. Ladstone, Miss Fannie Lilliard, F. B. Merrill, Mrs. M. A. Merrill, T. Novojiloff, Rev. D. O'Shea, Mrs. Addie Rosenthal, Mrs. Shoars, Mrs. F. Smith, R. T. Thorburn, J. W. Wilson and wife, Miss Wilson and 38 steerage.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. Belgic, Dec. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. M. N. McMillan, Mrs. F. H. Brown and Mrs. N. P. Harris.

For Kauai ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Dec. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Isenberg, Miss Isenberg, Paul Isenberg, Jr., and wife, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Miss Mabel Wilcox, Charles Wilcox, Taylor Wilcox, Mr. Miller, Mr. Sweeney, Miss Hardy, Miss Nicholson, G. N. Wilcox, H. Wishard and wife, W. H. Rice, Judge De La Vergne, Mrs. Lovell, Misses Blackstadt, Edwin Anderson, M. S. Silva, Nagao Mon Ka, Mr. Bostler, Mon Ka, Josephine Jacobsen, F. Deinert, Mrs. L. Davis, San Tong and 50 on deck.

For Maui ports, per stmr Likelike, Dec. 15.—J. P. Cooke, Misses Dickey, J. Hedemann, Mrs. Alexander and two children, Master Goldstein, Count Schweinitz, Miss Pihl, Wm. Chung Hoon, Mrs. Harriet E. L. Lowe and child and Mrs. Charles Winter.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, Dec. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Willard-French, I. Witowski, W. R. Flint, R. Abrams, Miss Howard, Mr. Matson, wife and child.

For the Colonies, per O. S. S. Alameda, Dec. 17.—Charles Chilton and wife, M. Davis, C. E. Hogg, C. H. Musser, Marcus O'Farrell, M. J. O'Farrell, Dr. J. M. Peebles, W. Spaethe and M. P. Spencer and wife.

BORN.

COOKE.—In Oakland, Cal., November, 19, 1896, to the wife of Joseph P. Cooke, a son.

MARRIED.

COLE—RAMSAY.—In this city, Grace Mary Cole and Charles Harry Ramsay, at the residence of Rev. H. W. Peck, December 15, 1896.

Handel's organ, given by the composer to the London Foundling Hospital in 1750 is being renovated. Handel played on it himself at the dedication, when the crush was so great that gentlemen were requested "to come without their swords and ladies without their hoops."

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, $50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight wil be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

Boston Line of Packets.

The bark "Iolani," McClure, master, will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about January 15th, 1897.

For particulars call or address
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd.,
Agents, Honolulu.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, In Charge.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Sugar Company, held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

H. P. Baldwin.....President
G. N. Wilcox.....Vice President
W. G. Irwin.....Treasurer
W. L. Hopper.....Secretary

The above, together with C. M. Cooke, R. Catton and J. F. Hackfeld, constitute the Board of Directors.

George Ross, Auditor.

W. L. HOPPER,
Secretary.

Dated December 15, 1896.
4483-3t 1821-1t

BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 15, 1896.

Under Article 35, Section I. of the Constitution, it is required that each member of the Cabinet shall make an annual report of transactions within his department, during the year ending December 31st.

The Minister of Finance takes this occasion to request all those having claims against the Government of a monetary nature, to present them to this office, through the proper departments, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, January 14, 1897, after which date the books of this department will be closed.

All persons having moneys on account of the Government are requested to make their returns promptly, in order that there may be no delay in closing the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1896.

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
4484-2w 1821-3w

The following gentlemen have this day been appointed Commissioners of Fences for the District of N. Kona, Island of Hawaii.

J. Coerper,
P. Born and
J. Kaelemakule.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 17, 1896.
1821-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, January 16, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at office of W. O. Aiken, Sub-Agent, Fourth Land District, Paia, will be sold lot of Government land in Keahua, Kula, Maui (lower Makawao) containing 27 97-100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.

Upset Price, $279.70.

Plan showing survey, etc., of the above lot may be seen at the office of the Sub-Agent, Paia, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Dated December 16, 1896.
1821-td

J. K. NAKILA, ESQ. has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Honomakau, District of N. Kohala, Island of Hawaii, vice D. H. Kaailau, deceased.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 10, 1896.
1819-3t

J. A. M. OSORIO, ESQ. has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of N. Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 14, 1896.
1820-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied for on or after 10 a. m., January 15th, 1897, under the provisions of the Land Act, 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases, or Cash Freeholds; or at the option of the applicant under the special terms and conditions given below:

Location.	No. Lot.	Area.	Appraised Value Per Acre.
Ahualoa Section, near Honokaa.....	1	48.65	$ 5 00
"	2	64.03	5 00
"	3	57.01	7 50
"	4	57.40	7 50
"	5	63.91	5 00
"	7	65.70	10 00
"	8	66.51	10 00
"	9	78.55	10 00
"	11	68.76	10 00
"	12	78.16	10 00
"	13	82.27	7 50
"	14	84.89	10 00
"	15	67.05	12 50
"	16	78.08	12 50
"	17	89.09	12 50
"	18	18.24	10 00
"	19	21.52	7 50
"	20	22.84	7 50
"	21	20.27	7 50
"	22	20.82	7 50
"	23	23.45	7 50
"	24	29.70	7 50
Paaulio Section.....	5	26.80	10 00
"	6	20.00	10 00
"	7	72.00	10 00
"	8	66.00	15 00
"	9	31.20	10 00
"	10	26.00	12 50
"	11	30.00	12 50
"	12	74.60	10 00
"	13	73.04	12 50
"	14	74.63	12 50
"	15	81.04	10 00
"	16	73.30	10 00
"	17	70.82	10 00
"	18	70.36	12 50
"	19	71.28	12 50
"	20	70.61	12 50
"	21	33.00	10 00
"	22	54.40	10 00
"	23	54.60	12 50
"	24	58.83	12 50
"	25	75.16	12 50
"	26	36.17	10 00
"	27	40.53	10 00

SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS. (OPTIONAL.)

One-fourth of the purchase price to be paid immediately after the sale, and the remainder in equal installments in one, two and three years thereafter, with interest annually at the rate of 6 per cent, but provided that the purchaser may pay any such installment before it is due, and thereby stop the corresponding interest.

Purchaser shall begin substantial improvement of his lot during first year of his holding, and continue the same during succeeding two years, and shall have at the end of the third year 25 per cent of the land under bona fide cultivation.

Additional improvements (to the value of $500 for lots over 50 acres and $250 for lots under 50 acres) to be made in the way of buildings, by the end of the third year.

An average of 10 timber, shade or fruit trees per acre to be planted or maintained.

An agreement covering above conditions shall be made with the Government, and no assignment under such agreement shall be made without the written consent of the Commissioners of Public Lands.

At the end of three years if all conditions of the agreement have been substantially fulfilled, the purchaser shall receive a fee simple title to the land.

In case of default for failure to perform the required conditions, the Commissioners may take possession of the premises, and may sell the same at auction, either as a whole or in parcels, for cash or on terms of time payments; and if such sale result in advance on the original price, the original purchaser to receive therefrom the amounts of his payments to the Government on account of purchase, without the interest, and a pro-rata share in such advance in proportion to the amounts of his payments. If such sale shall result, however, in a less price than the original, the amount returnable to him shall be charged with a pro-rata amount of such decrease to the amounts of his payments.

All applications must be made at the office of the Sub-Agent, Charles Williams, at Honokaa, on or after the date given above.

First application received for any lot will determine the system under which such lot will be taken.

QUALIFICATIONS.

All applicants or purchasers must possess the qualifications and make the sworn declaration, as required of applicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases and Cash Freeholds.

Plans of the above lands and further information may be obtained at the office of the Sub-Agent, at Honokaa, or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Dated December 11, 1896.
1820-5w

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the land known as the Ili of Kupau in Wailua, Koolau, Maui, will be open for application on or after 9 o'clock a. m. December 21, 1896, under the provisions of the Land Act for Right of Purchase Leases or Cash Freeholds.

This tract contains an area of 92 acres. Appraised value, $414.00.

Applications must be made to W. O. Aiken, Sub-Agent Fourth Land District, Paia, Maui, where full particulars as to necessary qualifications, conditions, etc., can be obtained. Information may also be had upon application at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Dated December 3, 1896. 1817-td

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

SALE OF LEASES OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

On Wednesday, December 23, 1896, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold the following leases of Government lands:

1st. Government tract in Kamaee and Wailua, Hilo, Hawaii, lying between the main road and forest line, consisting of cane and pasture land formerly under lease to the Hakalau Plantation Co. Area, 435 acres more or less.

Term: 21 years.

Upset rental, $1,000.00, payable semi-annually in advance.

The Government reserves the right to take at any time with reasonable notice and without compensation, except for improvements taken, any portion of the above premises which may be required for construction of new roads or improving or changing of old ones, and to take from such premises soil, rock or gravel as may be necessary for the construction or improvement of such roads.

2d. Portion of the Government land of Kahei, Kohala, beginning in the vicinity of the Government road to Honoipo and extending mauka to the proposed new road from Kohala to Waimea, containing a total area of 455 acres, a little more or less.

Term of lease: Five years from November 13th, 1897.

Upset rental, $925.00 a year, payable semi-annually in advance.

3rd. Portion of the land of Kahei, Kohala, between the Government road to Honoipo and the sea, containing an area of 86 acres, more or less.

Term: Five years from November 13th, 1897.

Upset rental, $100.00 per annum, payable smi-annually in advance.

4th. The Government tract in Hamakua, Hawaii, lying between lands of Kaala and Kauoiki and extending mauka from the Government road to new settlement lots. Area, 390 acres, more or less.

Term: Five years.

Rental per annum: Upset, $400, payable semi-annually in advance.

5th. Various small shrimp ponds and water holes situate on the land of Kawaipapa, Hana, Maui, below the Government road.

Term: Fifteen years.

Upset rental, $25.00, payable yearly in advance.

Plans of the above may be seen at the Public Lands Office, where further particulars can be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.

Dated November 25th, 1896.
1815-td

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE RAISING OF HOGS AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Lepers and Kokuas are permitted to raise hogs at their own expense and in such manner that they do not become a nuisance to the Settlement and injury to others, to their houses and plantings.

They are required to raise their hogs in yards or pens, built by themselves and at their own expense, and are not allowed to let them run at large as heretofore.

Hogs found at large, may be confiscated, and sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and one-half of the net proceeds to be paid over to the Board of Health and the other half to the owner of the hog or hogs.

Hogs for which no bid is received, shall be killed by some officer appointed by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement.

The Board of Health, by its President.

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Office of the Board of Health, Honolulu, December 2, 1896.

We hereby sanction and approve of the foregoing Regulation.

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Minister of Foreign Affairs.
J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.
WILLIAM O. SMITH.
Attorney-General.
1820-2t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.

R. Shimizu, Plaintiff, vs. H. Hamanaka, Defendant. Assumpsit.

The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or His Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon H. Hamanaka, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on Monday, the first day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of B. Shimizu, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then and there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 16th day of November, 1896. GEORGE LUCAS,
1812-3m Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of C. Akana, deceased testate, late of Kailua, in the Island of Hawaii, of the Republic of Hawaii, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to him at his office, 209½ Merchant street, Honolulu, duly verified within six months from the publication of this notice, or the same will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment thereof to the said administrator. WILLIAM F. WILSON,
Administrator With the Will Annexed of the Estate of C. Akana, Deceased.

Dated Honolulu, December 10, 1896.
1820-5t

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Kauai Telephonic Company held this day at Lihue, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. H. Rice.....President.
Hans Isenberg Vice-President.
G. N. Wilcox.....Treasurer.
R. W. T. Purvis.....Secretary.
H. H. Wilcox.....Auditor.

R. W. T. PURVIS,
Secretary K. T. Co.

Lihue, Nov. 28, 1896. 1818-2w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 24th day of December, A.D. 1886, made by Becky Kainapau nee Becky Kaueho and G. W. Kainapau, her husband, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to J. M. Monsarrat, Trustee for Makanoanoa Piikuahiwi, wife of S. Piikuahiwi of said Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 98 folios 486-8, the said J. M. Monsarrat, Trustee aforesaid, Mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce on the corner of Queen and Fort streets in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Ili of Mahaana, Halelea, Hanalei, in the Island of Kauai, consisting of taro land and containing an area of 2 acres, 2 rods and 19 perches, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 3769, L. C. Award No. 10,955, to Wahineiki, and that was conveyed to the said Becky Kainapau under the name of Becky Kaueho by N. P. Kalehua by deed dated the 26th of September, 1881, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 97, in folio 341.

J. M. MONSARRAT,
Trustee for Makanoanoa Piikuahiwi, Mortgagee.

Terms: Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, December 11, 1896.
1819-4tF

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, executrix under the will of A. M. Sproull, late of Lihue, Island of Kauai, deceased testate, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent to present the same duly verified with proper vouchers to the undersigned within six months from date hereof, and that claims not so presented will be forever barred.

MRS. NELLIE SPROULL,
Executrix Under the Will of A. M. Sproull, Lately Deceased.

Dated at Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., November 24th, 1896. 1815-5tF

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 27th day of April, A. D. 1892 made by J. Maunakea of Kawela, Island of Molokai to A. J. Campbell of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Trustee, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 139, folios 219-221, the said A. J. Campbell, Trustee aforesaid, Mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to-wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage deed contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of W. S. Luce on the corner of Queen and Fort streets in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

The following pieces or parcels of land situate in said Kawela, namely:

1. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land containing an area of 9 acres 21 1-3 perches, and more particularly described in Royal Patent No. 6055, Land Commission Award No. 3677 issued to Meau, grandfather of the said J. Maunakea.

2. All that tract of land West of Kawela Village, containing an area of 11.41 acres and being the same premises that were conveyed to Maunaloa, the father of said J. Maunakea by the Trustees of the Estate of W. C. Lunalilo by deed dated March 3, 1891.

3. All those two certain pieces or parcels of land containing an area of 3 97-100 acres and being a part of Apana 28 of Land Commission Award No. 8559B to W. C. Lunalilo and the same premises that were conveyed to the said J. Maunakea by the said Trustees of the Estate of W. C. Lunalilo by deed dated July 19, 1880 and recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 64 on folios 297-298.

4. The undivided half or moiety of all that certain tract of land situate at Makahakupela, Kona in said Island of Molokai, containing an area of 50 acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 2544 issued to the said Maunaloa.

All of the above mentioned and described premises being the same that were conveyed to the said J. Maunakea by Margaret Campbell, et al., by deed dated April 27th, 1892, and recorded in the office of the said Registrar in Liber 135 on folios 461-3.

A. J. CAMPBELL, Trustee,
Mortgagee.

Terms Cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser. For further particulars apply to

J. M. MONSARRAT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1896.
1819-4tF

NOTICE.

All tenants and others indebted to Liliuokalani will please take notice that the undersigned has been appointed agent of her estate, under full power of attorney. Prompt payment of indebtedness is requested.

Honolulu, Dec. 4th, 1896.

J. O. CARTER,
208 Merchant St.

4474-1w 1818-1m